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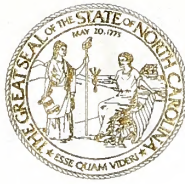
Annual Report



July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

As required by the Executive
Organization Act of 1973

Department of Cultural Resources



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh 27611

James E. Holshouser, Jr.
Governor

September 15, 1973

Grace J. Rohrer
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable James E. Holshouser, Jr.
Governor, State of North Carolina
and
The Honorable Ralph H. Scott, Chairman
Advisory Budget Commission

FROM: Grace J. Rohrer

SUBJECT: 1972-1973 Annual Report
Department of Art, Culture and History

Submitted herewith is the 1972-1973 Annual Report to the Governor and the Advisory Budget Commission from the Department of Art, Culture and History (after July 1, 1973 entitled the Department of Cultural Resources) as required by the Executive Organization Act of 1971.


Grace J. Rohrer

Attachment

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DEPARTMENT OF ART, CULTURE AND HISTORY

I. MISSION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

Mission Statement

The department was authorized by constitutional amendment in 1970; made statutory by the 1971 legislature; implemented in February 1972.

The mission of the department is to carry out all the executive functions of the state in relation to the development and preservation of libraries, historical records, sites and property, and an appreciation of the arts; to promote and provide cultural resources, services and programs involving the arts, historical and cultural aspects for the enhancement and enrichment of life for all citizens of the state.

To fulfill this mission the Secretary is charged with the responsibility of departmental policy establishment, enforcement of standards, legislation, and management functions (planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting, and budgeting) of all agencies transferred to the department under reorganization; to cooperate and assist other state departments and agencies, the federal government, county and municipal organizations in services and programs of mutual interest.

1973 Legislation

From its inception in February 1972, the department has undergone extensive reorganizational changes. Perhaps the most significant (under House Bill 1127, Chapter 476, Sec. 29) was the creation of the Department of Cultural Resources, thereby replacing the Department of Art, Culture and History, effective July 1, 1973. Section 11 effected subunit changes in nomenclature; namely: principal subunits of the department were declared divisions -- each division headed by a director; principal subunits of a division were designated sections -- each section headed by a chief; section subunits were designated as branches -- each branch headed by a head; branches divided into subunits were designated units -- each unit headed by a supervisor. 1973 legislation provided a new administrative position -- that of Assistant to the Secretary.

Organizational Changes

1973 legislation brought about further internal changes, which included the abolishment of 15 historical and commemorative commissions, and the creation of 12 historically oriented organizations; the creation of a new "Arts Division" -- encompassing the N. C. Arts Council, N. C. Museum of Art, N. C. Art Society, N. C. Symphony Society, and the newly created section entitled "Theater Arts."

Governing bodies abolished by the 1973 legislature included the North Carolina Art Museum's Board of Trustees, the State Library Board of Trustees, the Library Certification Board, the Archives and History Executive Board, and the North Carolina Advisory Council on Historical Preservation. Applicable powers, duties and responsibilities of commissions, committees, and boards devolved to the Secretary of the department, including the newly created Arts Commission, State Library Committee, Public Librarian Certification Commission, and the North Carolina Historical Commission.

As of July 1, 1973, the newly created Department of Cultural Resources encompasses the following agencies:

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY DIVISION

North Carolina Historical Commission

Archaeology Section

Archaeology Advisory Committee

Archives and Records Section

Historical Publications Section

Historic Sites and Museums Section

America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee

Edenton Historical Commission

Executive Mansion Fine Arts Committee

Highway Historical Marker Advisory Committee

Historic Bath Commission

Historic Hillsborough Commission

Historic Murfreesboro Commission

Holly Arboretum Commission

John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission

Roanoke Island Historical Association

Sir Walter Raleigh Commission

USS North Carolina Battleship Commission

North Carolina American Revolution Bicentennial Section

North Carolina American Revolution Bicentennial Committee

Tryon Palace Section

Tryon Palace Commission

ARTS DIVISION

North Carolina Arts Council Section

North Carolina Arts Council

North Carolina Museum of Art Section

Art Commission

Theater Arts Section
Theater Arts Committee

North Carolina Art Society, Inc.
Board of Directors

North Carolina Awards Committee

North Carolina Symphony Society, Inc.
Board of Trustees

State Museum of Art Building Commission

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY DIVISION
State Library Committee

Information Services Section

Public Library Development Section

Special Services Section

Technical Services Section

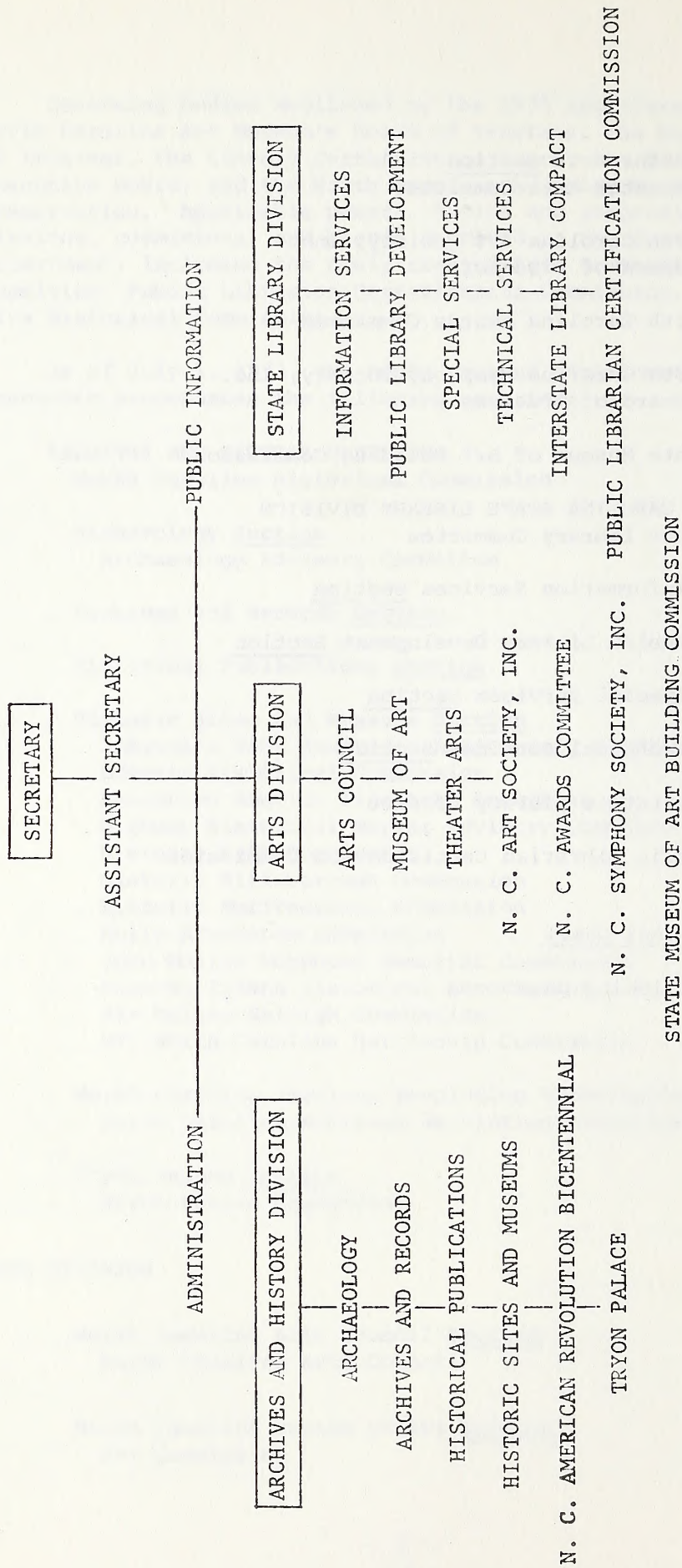
Interstate Library Compact

Public Librarian Certification Commission

Organizational Chart

See following page.

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES



Management Methods

1. Departmental Activities:

A county-by-county survey was completed on departmental activities across the state. Its purpose was to provide statistical data as to where we were effecting the most impact and in what parts of the state departmental functions were non-existent, the form and variety of activity, where and how we could further extend our programs in order to reach a maximum percentage of our state's population.

A second departmental survey was completed which provided a comprehensive report on film distribution and production by the various state departments and agencies. Its purpose was to determine if there existed in state agencies a duplication of film production, distribution, duplication of facilities and personnel, and to find a feasible method of improving the film services of all state agencies.

The department adopted management by objectives as its management method. Division heads met in May to discuss ways to better improve the management of their various areas. Long range objectives were set up by the line supervisors in cooperation with the division heads. In so doing an evaluation of the division was made in regard to program analysis, problems of staffing and budgeting, expanding services, and the future direction of the division.

The department's printing and duplicating section was reorganized (specific staff assignments made) during this reporting period. Even though the work load in this area had doubled in demand, more effective operation and economy have been realized through the efforts of staff talent and installation of updated equipment.

During the past fiscal year, the department has expanded its sponsorship of public interest programs -- concerts, film showings, theater performances, exhibits, poetry readings, tours, and other educational projects. These services have been widely acclaimed and are increasing in demand by the public.

Consolidation of agency services has presented some "growing pains" throughout the past year and all have not been resolved, but from the standpoint of management and operation, agency and personnel cooperation, and services rendered, the department can be exceedingly proud of its accomplishments during fiscal year 1972-1973.

One of the major changes in management came through the appointment by the Governor of Mrs. Grace J. Rohrer as the department's second Secretary, replacing Sam Ragan on January 5, 1973.

Employees -- Budget

Although the department is considered one of the smallest departments in size and budget, it had during the past fiscal year a paid staff of 361 employees (272 in-house). Volunteer workers, including docents, increased the staff to well over 400 persons.

The North Carolina General Assembly appropriated \$5,505,307 to the Department of Art, Culture and History for fiscal year 1972-1973. Federal funds allocated to this department were \$1,081,614.69. The latter amount covered grants-in-aid to library development, historic preservation and restoration and community arts development. The department presented a large supplementary request to the legislature because of the cutback in federal funds to library development -- an amount of \$1,500,000 was asked from the legislature; \$800,000 was granted.

2. Major Problem Areas and Unmet Needs:

A study was made on the feasibility of combining across division lines the audio-visual functions of the department. (The recommendations of this study were further collaborated by a study made on the public relations needs of the department.)

This study was the result of a breakdown of the film booking service of the State Library. In the fall of 1972 the film service of the State Library was opened to the public schools. The demands for bookings increased five-fold and the operation of the film service completely broke down. Secretary Rohrer put a stop on further bookings to public schools until the film service could be reorganized and additional mechanical aids purchased. This was accomplished and the film service will be opened to the schools in the fall.

The Public Relations office was found to be ineffective in educating the public as to the services provided by the various agencies within the department. In the latter part of June 1973, a study was made to determine how this section would better fill these functions of communications, both within and without the department. This study is gradually being implemented and departmental information is expected to increase three-fold.

Because of lack of adequate staff, the growth and improvement of the Museum of History has been long and painful. Demands on the Historic Sites and Museums Section have increased beyond the capabilities of the present staff. Improvement in the Museum of History and the small museums on the historic sites as well as the educational needs are recognized by this department. Improvement will be slow unless we are successful in securing additional positions from the legislature to handle the museum and educational needs of the division of Archives and History.

With reorganization, the department began its existence with the bare necessities as far as budget and personnel were concerned. As increased demands are being made on the department, it is becoming increasingly apparent that additional positions must be acquired if the department is to fulfill its responsibilities to the public.

In areas which overlap with other departments, efforts are being made to consolidate administration -- either in one or the other departments -- so that there will not be a duplication of function and/or position. As we realize more and more the various ways departments can cooperate, we hopefully will come up with adequate positions at less cost to the state.

OFFICE OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

The mission of the Office (until July 1, 1973, statutorily "Department") of Archives and History is the development and administration of the state's official program of promoting throughout the state knowledge and appreciation in the preservation and care of archives, historical manuscripts, museum items, and other historical materials; the writing and publication of state and local histories of high standard; the display and interpretation of historical materials; the marking and preservation of historic or archaeological buildings and sites; the teaching of North Carolina history in the schools and colleges; the conduct and presentation of historical celebrations and dramas; the publicizing of the state's history through media of public information; and other activities in historical and allied fields" [G.S. 121-2(13)].

To carry out this mission, the office administers the largest and most comprehensive archival and records management program among the states of the union; conducts a nationally recognized historical publications program; administers the North Carolina Museum of History; owns and operates seventeen state historic sites around the state; coordinates and supervises a vast program for survey of historic places in the state and for administering federal, state, and foundation grants to nonstate historic preservation projects; administers both the land and underwater archaeology program of the state; coordinates the special-purpose historical and commemorative commissions; and generally serves as not only the state's official historical agency but also the clearinghouse for all historical activity and programs in North Carolina. Its services extend to every community--indeed every home--needing information or assistance in matters relating to the history of the state.

From its creation in 1903, the agency has been in the forefront of state historical activity in the nation. It is recognized universally as one of the four great agencies of its type (along with Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin). Its first executive head became the first archivist of the United States, and all of its directors headed national organizations. In several areas--particularly archives, records management, and historic sites--North Carolina has served as the model for a substantial number of other states. The United States Department of State uses North Carolina as the prime state for visiting foreign dignitaries interested in historical program administration.

The foundation for the program always has rested upon professionalism and a pioneering zeal. The former enables the agency to consider and resolve historical matters on the basis of objective analysis of historical evidence without the intrusion of political

or other considerations; the latter has in the past resulted in the winning of public support through innovative programs designed to make sense to the informed citizen (e.g., the local records security program, the state records management program, and the preservation of historic sites). In North Carolina perhaps more than in any other state of the union the successive directors of the former Department of Archives and History have been able to translate into publicly understood terms the urgency of preserving our heritage. The fact that so much remains to be done does not obscure the record of what has been done, both in former years and the year now reported upon.

Indeed, the stimulation of interest in historic preservation has been so marked that the public demands are now sorely taxing--even overrunning--the agency's present capabilities. Actions by recent legislatures have taken care of the most urgent requirements of the divisions of Archives and Records, Historical Publications, and Tryon Palace, though in each case individual problems remain (e.g., in the rising cost of printing historical materials, and, in the case of the first-mentioned division, there is great urgency in finding a way to proceed with the construction of the already authorized State Archives Annex for the further consolidation of the archival and records management program). In the Division of Historic Sites and Museums, however, problems of crisis proportions face the agency, for it is here that the greatest public pressures are exerted. In the critical category are needs for additional personnel to supervise the more than twenty physical restoration projects involving federal, state, and foundation funds; to provide adequate research on these projects as a prerequisite to restoration; to allow for more intensive review of environmental impact statements; and to plan, construct, and install exhibits in the new visitor centers, restorations, and museums. The education program of the North Carolina Museum of History needs to be expanded to provide greater service to the public schools and to local organizations and individuals; and the statewide archaeology program, partially funded by the 1973 General Assembly, needs broadening and expanding in order to cope with the rapid destruction of archaeological resources.

Thus the rainbow of accomplishments becomes somewhat faded when it is examined in the light of increased public interest and demands. It is the expectation of the office, however, that these needs will continue to be presented in such a way that the executive and legislative branches will respond as they have in the past by providing the essential support for not only the continuation but also the improvement of the state's program of historic preservation. For, in a time when traditions and physical reminders of our heritage are being uprooted, the preservation of the documentary and other tangible reminders of the past are absolutely essential if our people are to be able to retain their sense of place and their pride in a state which finds education and inspiration from its past to be prime ingredients

in the wise planning for the future. Historians do not seek to emulate the past; they seek to learn from it.

The staff of the Office of Archives and History numbers approximately 200; expenditures for the fiscal year 1972-73 amounted to \$2,297,418.

Rather than attempt to summarize major accomplishments in this portion of the annual report, the administrator prefers to let each division head tell his own story, and these stories follow.

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

The programs of the Division of Archives and Records (after 1 July 1973, the Archives and Records Section) have been identified as follows:

1. Public Reference Program
2. Accessions Program
3. Arrangement and Description Program
4. Local Records Program
5. State Records Management Program
6. State Records Center Program
7. Central Microfilm Program
8. Newspaper Microfilm Program
9. Document Restoration Program
10. Microfilm Processing Program
11. Confederate Roster Publication Program

This annual report of activities and accomplishments in the past fiscal year, 1972-1973, will be arranged in the order of the programs listed above.

1. PUBLIC REFERENCE PROGRAM

Purpose. To assist the public, as well as state and local governmental officials, in the use of the facilities of the State Archives.

Means of Achievement. Assistance to visiting researchers in the Archives Search Room, replies to inquiries for information by mail, production of photocopies and other copies of records and research materials in the Archives, preparation of helpful publications and information brochures, preparation of exhibits, and various workshops, conferences, and other educational services.

Performance Measures.

Search Room Statistics	FY 1972-73	FY 1971-72 (For Comparison)
a. Search Room visitors assisted	9,164	8,507
b. Records requested in Search Room	38,185	34,853

c. Microfilm reels used in Search Room	27,803	25,578
d. Letters received and answered	6,791	6,939
e. Photocopies (all kinds) produced for sale	40,284	29,105
f. Microfilm reels produced for sale	985	1,968
g. Receipts for copying services	\$28,723	\$32,181

Publications Prepared

- a. Guide to County Records in the North Carolina State Archives.
- b. Suggestions for the Study and Writing of a County or Local History.
- c. North Carolina Local History: A Select Bibliography.
- d. North Carolina Census Records, 1787-1890 (revised and reprinted)
- e. North Carolina's Revolutionary War Pay Records (revised and reprinted)

Exhibits Prepared

An exhibit describing the program and work of the Division of Archives and Records (after 1 July 1973, the Archives and Records Section) was constructed for display at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists in Columbus, Ohio, on October 30-November 3, 1972. It was subsequently displayed at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association in Raleigh on December 8, 1972.

Conferences, Workshops, and Educational Functions

- a. Workshop for Instructors in Local History and Biography, in cooperation with the Department of Community Colleges, August 18-19, 1972
- b. Workshop for Genealogy Committee Chairman of the DAR, October 12, 1972
- c. Workshop for Instructors in Local History and Biography, January 26, 1973
- d. Speaking engagements by members of staff at local history and biography classes at Craven Technical Institute, James Sprunt Institute, Durham Technical Institute (3 separate), Cape Fear Technical Institute, Sampson Technical Institute, College of the Albemarle, Alamance Technical Institute, Stanly Technical Institute, Western Piedmont Community College (2 separate), McDowell Technical Institute, Kinston-Lenoir Technical Institute, Gaston Technical Institute, Forsyth Technical Institute, Halifax Technical Institute, and University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Trends and Problems. In the past decade, a general increase in the demand for public reference service, amounting to a rate of 10 to 20 percent a year, can be seen. A slight decrease is seen in the number of

letters received, but we have not identified this as a definite trend. The principal problem with respect to the general trend in the increase in demand for public service is the necessity to shift effort in this direction at the expense of other programs. In this connection, however, we have been able to hire some additional temporary staff from increased receipts.

Number of Employees. 6 1/2

Total Expenditures for the Year. \$65,000

2. ACCESSIONS PROGRAM

Purpose. To acquire additional records, manuscripts, and other research sources for the State Archives.

Means of Achievement. Transfer of records from state and local governmental agencies in accordance with records disposition and retention schedules, gifts and loans of manuscript collections from private individuals, and (to a very small extent) purchase of collections and other research materials from dealers, publishers, and the like.

<u>Performance Measures.</u>	<u>FY 1972-1973</u>	<u>FY 1971-1972</u>
1. Total individual accessions*to Archives	365	362
2. State agency records accessioned	47	38
3. County records accessioned	73	74
4. Municipal records accessioned	7	9
5. Organization records accessioned	9	12
6. Church records accessioned	35	42
7. New private collections received	52	42
8. Other accessions	142	145

*Note: "Accessions" means a group or series of records received.

Trends and Problems. The number of individual accessions in the past several years has remained relatively stable; the quantity or volume of records received varies to a considerable degree, and this is largely dependent on circumstances outside the control of the Archives and Records staff--i.e., on changing rate in creation of official records, reorganization of government units, public gifts and loans, and the like.

Number of Employees. 1

Total Expenditures for the Year. \$15,000

3. ARRANGEMENT AND DESCRIPTION PROGRAM

[Note: The Arrangement and Description Program, as described herein, relates only to the Archives Section. Similar duties of the Local Records Section are described under the Local Records Program.]

Purpose. To arrange accessioned research materials in a manner which permits their being used, and to compile, maintain, and update or revise descriptive finding aids which will facilitate the use of records and manuscripts by the research public.

Means of Achievement. Arrangement and description are accomplished by assigned archivists who use established archival principles and techniques of arrangement; duplicates and extraneous materials are removed, staples and paper clips are removed, records and manuscripts are foldered, boxed, and labelled, and descriptions (finding aids) are prepared.

Performance Measures. No effective measure has been found; the number of boxes or collections arranged and described bears no necessary correlation to the importance of a collection or the usefulness of its content.

Projects. The following arrangement and description projects, completed within fiscal year 1972-1973, give some indication of the nature and extent of this program: completion of arrangement and description of records from the Governor's Office, 1971; Inaugural Committee, 1972; Executive Mansion files, 1969-1972; General Assembly, Passed and Failed Bills, 1919-1967; Wildlife Resources Commission Title and Federal Aid Project Files; Secretary of State Trademarks Applications, 1903-1960, and Political Campaign Finance Records, 1939-1959; Good Samaritan Hospital, Inc., Records; and private manuscript collections relating to the Badgett Family, Augustus Clewell, Joseph S. Totten, McDaniel Lewis, J. O. Alderman, Luther Hodges, J. B. Starr, Euticus Renn, H. McGuire Wood, Isaac Lefevre, Peter Stuart Ney, William Henry Hoyt, W. Kerr Scott, W. Dallas Herring, Alida F. Fales, H. E. C. Bryant, Thomas Newby, John D. Phillips, William G. Parker, Darrell L. Taylor, Anna Pierce Stafford, Mrs. Albert Bowman, Branson Family, James E. Smoot, Fred A. Olds, and May Thompson Evans.

Trends and Problems. No trends have been identified. The principal problem which is found is that the number and size of accessioned records and manuscripts usually exceed our ability to arrange and describe in the detail which is to be desired.

Number of Employees. 4 1/2

Total Expenditures for the Year. \$65,000

4. LOCAL RECORDS PROGRAM

Purpose. To advise local government agencies in matters relating to the creation, maintenance, preservation, and disposition of public records in their custody, and to assure the permanent preservation of county and municipal records of historical value.

Means of Achievement. Inventorying and scheduling records for permanent retention or ultimate disposal; assisting and advising local agencies in establishing new systems of records, filing, and using records; advising in matters of equipment, paper, and the like; advising in matters of equipment, paper, and the like; advising in matters of creation, maintenance, and disposition of records--that is, in matters of records management; transferring

to the Archives those records which have enduring historical value but which have no further use in their office of origin; microfilming records of permanent value which remain in their office of origin; and repairing and restoring local records in a deteriorating condition.

<u>Performance Measures.</u>	<u>FY 1972-73</u>	<u>FY 1971-72</u> (For Comparison)
a. Number of counties completed under Phase II operations	19	15
b. Number of assistance visits to local agencies	50	50
c. Visits to meetings and conferences of local officials	5	4
d. Volumes of local records transferred to State Archives	395	443
e. Boxes of loose records transferred to State Archives	1,010	1,208
f. Microfilm reels transferred to Archives	3,062	5,096
g. Volumes repaired	131	70

Projects. Church records of permanent value are microfilmed in each county where microfilm teams from the department are engaged in filming official records. The principal purpose of this church records microfilm project is to provide security for vital statistics records maintained by churches before 1913 (when vital statistics records began to be kept officially.) In the past year, 90 churches in 24 counties have availed themselves of the opportunity of this security microfilm project, and 88 reels of microfilm have thereby been added to the department's files.

Trends and Problems. Several trends likely to affect the operation of the local records program can be seen. Records management problems in the various municipal governments across the state are beginning to demand more and more time, and this demand is likely to increase. Fewer original records which should be transferred to the custody of the department remain in local offices, although there is still a backlog of approximately nine years work in local records which have been transferred to be department but which have not yet been arranged and described. In quantity, these unworked records amount to approximately 1,800 cubic feet.

A principal problem with respect to the local records program is that concerning the ever-varying new recording techniques in local offices. Some statewide uniformity in records procedures was achieved by court reform legislation in the past ten years. This reform has not affected procedures for recording of deeds or in other non-judicial offices of local government. Some attempts at uniformity in other local records-keeping areas are being made, but problems in this direction still remain a major concern for the department.

Number of Employees. 13

Total expenditures for the year. \$160,000

5. STATE RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Purpose. To conduct records management services for the identification, retention, protection, and disposition of state records.

Means of Achievement. Inventorying records in state agencies, scheduling records by series for retention or disposition, advising agency officials in matters relating to records management, and training agency officials in appropriate modern records techniques.

<u>Performance Measures.</u>	<u>FY 1972-1973</u>	<u>FY 1971-1972</u>
a. Number of agencies under schedule	79	79
b. Cubic feet of records inventoried	3,500	12,019.4
c. Individual series scheduled	1,726	390
d. Major schedule revisions accomplished	2	2
e. Schedule amendments completed	54	70
f. Agency assistance visits made	128	148
g. Agency training seminars held	5	9

Trends and Problems. The principal trend in the area of records management in North Carolina state government is the increasing quantity of records being created and being kept in state offices, and the consequent increase in costs involved. This trend leads to an increased demand on our staff assistance, and as a result, our small records management staff is spread even thinner. The reorganization of state government, with attendant changes in records creating and records-maintenance responsibilities has also meant a significant additional burden on the records management staff.

Number of Employees. 5.5

Total Expenditures for the Year. \$50,000

6. STATE RECORDS CENTER PROGRAM

Purpose. To operate the State Records Center as a repository for noncurrent and semiactive records of state agencies.

Means of Achievement. Transferring from office of origin to the State Records Center those records which no longer have current use in agencies but which must be kept temporarily or permanently for administrative, legal, or historical reasons; providing reference services to state agencies about their records in the State Records Center; and disposing of records by transferring to the Archives those which have enduring value or by destroying those with no further official, administrative, or historical value.

<u>Performance Measures.</u>	<u>FY 1972-73</u>	<u>FY 1971-72</u>
a. Volume of records received	11,233.1	12,385
b. Volume of records destroyed	8,232.2	7,932.3
c. Volume of records transferred to archives	554.0	28.5
d. Volume of records on hand in Records Center (end of year)	74,854	72,013
e. Requests for service or information received	55,536	N/A
f. Documents retrieved	95,038	68,300
g. Refile operations accomplished	67,418	85,526

Trends and Problems. Reorganization efforts in State Government have, as in the case of the State Records Management Program, resulted in a significantly greater demand for space in the State Records Center, since agencies which undergo either an organizational change or a physical move of spaces tend to want to clear their files of non-current records. Additionally, the State Records Center has been at or near capacity for several years, and it has been necessary to refuse to accept some series of records scheduled to come to the Records Center. Lack of space, therefore, is the major problem, but additionally, there have been large increases in the number of reference requests, particularly from the Department of Revenue, and this has placed a heavy demand on the Center staff. The Records Center personnel authorizations provide a ratio of 1 clerk per 18,500 cubic feet of records, and this is sufficient to meet routine demands only. Depth is lacking and any absence of a staff member creates a crisis.

Number of Employees: 6.5

Total expenditures for the year. \$50,000

7. CENTRAL MICROFILM PROGRAM

Purpose. To provide state agencies without microfilming capability with facilities for microfilming public records, to produce and administer a central microfilm of engineering plans and drawings, and to preserve and protect essential state records on security microfilm.

Means of Achievement. Records which are appropriately identified in inventory and schedules are transferred to the State Records Center and are therein microfilmed by branch personnel. Many series of records require extensive preparation and/or classification before filming, tasks which are accomplished as necessary.

<u>Performance Measures.</u>	<u>FY 1972-73</u>	<u>FY 1971-72</u>
a. 16 mm. microfilm images filmed	1,843,468	3,107,155
b. 16 mm. reels produced	1,368	1,461

c.	35 mm. microfilm images filmed	56,117	29,539
d.	35 mm. reels produced	133	53
e.	35 mm. aperture cards (state plans)	49,000	0
f.	Volume of records (cu.ft.) prepared and filmed	763	N/A

Trends and Problems.

Presently available automatic rotary microfilm camera equipment is obsolete. With this, and with a staff at present size, we cannot meet the current and growing demand for microfilm services.

Number of Employees. 6

Total Expenditures for the year. \$70,000

8. NEWSPAPER MICROFILM PROGRAM

Purpose. To produce and publish a microfilm edition of early newspapers published in North Carolina.

Means of Achievement. Searches are made for surviving issues of early newspapers published in North Carolina, best available copies are microfilmed, and completed films are edited to insure the most complete "run" of a particular newspaper as possible. Copies of completed microfilm editions are made available for use in the Archives and are for sale to the public.

	<u>Performance Measures.</u>	<u>FY 1972-73</u>	<u>FY 1971-72</u>
a.	Number of separate newspapers located and microfilmed	49	42
b.	Number of reels produced	184	157
c.	Number of linear feet of newspaper film produced	17,810	15,425
d.	Number of reels sold	407	1,070

Trends and Problems. With a single exception of a title we are currently in the process of microfilming (Charlotte News), no major daily or weekly newspaper of long run remains to be filmed. We are making a county by county survey of the state, and we have more or less exhausted the collections of the major libraries in the state. This means that we have more to depend on private sources and small collections, that more travel and expense is involved, and that production figures are likely to decline.

Number of Employees. 1 1/2

Total Expenditures for the Year. \$25,000

9. DOCUMENT RESTORATION PROGRAM

Purpose. To provide lamination and document restoration services for public records and private manuscripts in the custody of the State Archives, and to provide similar services to private institutions and to the general public at cost when requirements of the Archives use of the Document Restoration Laboratory permit.

Means of Achievement. Operation of the department's Document Restoration Laboratory.

<u>Performance Measures.</u>	<u>FY 1972-73</u>	<u>FY 1971-72</u>
a. Total pages of records and manuscripts restored	63,180	71,570
b. County records laminated	41,830	51,356
c. Other public records laminated	9,684	7,130
d. Records laminated for the public, etc.	11,666	13,084
e. Total income from public lamination	\$3,651	\$6,193

Trends and Problems. In the past decade or so, the principal volume of records which have required lamination and restoration has come from county records under the Local Records Program. As this program has completed the first "round" of the one hundred counties in the state, the inflow of local records requiring restoration has decreased considerably. To take up the slack, the Document Restoration staff now seeks out records in the Archives which need repair: in most cases, these are more difficult to repair, and as a consequence, the total number of pages repaired has tended to decline. This should not be interpreted as a decrease in the document restoration service offered by the department.

Number of Employees. 3

Total Expenditures for the Year. \$27,000

10. MICROFILM PROCESSING PROGRAM

Purpose. To provide microfilming processing service for films produced by the State Records Section and Local Records Section, to provide microfilming and microfilm processing service for the Archives Section, and to operate all divisional photocopying facilities except the Xerox machine.

Means of Achievement. Operation of the Microfilm Processing Laboratory.

<u>Performance Measures.</u>	<u>FY 1972-73</u>	<u>FY 1971-72</u>
a. Microfilm reels processed	6,031	6,460
b. Linear feet of microfilm processed	578,850	613,950

c.	Photostat copies produced	3,841	4,517
d.	Paper prints from microfilm produced	1,418	1,431
e.	Microfilm images produced	9,248	97,330

Trends and Problems. An increase in the cost of microfilm and chemicals is both a trend and the principal problem which can be seen in the operation of this program. As a service to other programs, this program does not control its output. Rather, this is contingent on demand. With present personnel, the microfilm processing program operates more or less at capacity. Should the demand require, the capacity could be increased by the addition of personnel and the operation of equipment beyond the normal working day.

Number of Employees. 3

Total Expenditures for the Year. \$30,000

11. CONFEDERATE ROSTER PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM

Purpose. To compile and publish North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster, a multi-volume roster of North Carolinians who served in the Civil War.

Means of Achievement. Abstracting of information from compiled service records, from other public records, and from manuscript and printed sources; compiling individual records from these abstracts; writing regimental and battalion histories and other copy for publication; and supervising the production of individual volumes through the printing stage.

	<u>Performance Measures:</u>	<u>FY 1972-73</u>	<u>FY 1971-72</u> (For Comparison)
a.	Service records abstracted	2,429	4,500
b.	Service record cards typed	2,795	5,707
c.	Pages of manuscript dictated and typed	1,354	966
d.	Pages of manuscript proofread	0	2,103
e.	Pages of galley proofread	480	320
f.	Pages of page proof proofread	663	0
g.	Pages of index prepared	80	120
h.	Number of volumes produced	1	1

Note: The production of a single volume normally required about two years, and therefore it can be seen that the figures above reflect this two-year cycle. Additionally, it should be noted that the project had an additional staff member for the period October 1971-May 1972.

Trends and Problems. This program is relatively stable, and no unusual trend in it can be seen. The principal problems are the recent increase in printing costs and the small staff of the project.

Number of Employees. 2 1/2

Total Expenditures for the Year. \$20,800

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE. HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Purpose. The goals and objectives are assigned by the law, which requires the department "to promote and encourage the writing of North Carolina history and to collect, edit, publish, print, and distribute books, pamphlets, papers, manuscripts, documents, maps, and other materials relating to North Carolina archives and history." (See G.S. 121-6.)

Means of Achievement. Publication of the quarterly North Carolina Historical Review, pamphlets on various aspects of North Carolina history, short county histories, documentary volumes containing the correspondence and other papers of prominent North Carolinians of the past, governors' documentaries, small books, and historical maps. Mail orders for publications, which are sold at or below cost, are processed.

Performance Measures.

Periodicals. Four issues of the North Carolina Historical Review were published. The historical publications assistant assigned to the Review checked the content of eighteen articles (one in two parts) for accuracy, style, grammar, syntax, and punctuation; verified the accuracy of approximately 1,000 footnotes; researched, rewrote, added, and deleted as necessary to edit properly and carefully. She corresponded with authors and editors to request clarification and/or amplification of text. She edited, corrected, and revised sixty-nine book reviews and wrote twenty-eight brief reviews and edited six others for the section, "Other Recent Publications." She searched for and wrote cutlines and sized more than a hundred photographs. Galleys and page proof were checked; authors' galleys were compared with office galleys; and placement of photographs was indicated to the printer. She prepared a detailed, subject-matter and name index for the four issues--approximately 1,500 entries--supervised the typing of the index, and saw it through the press.

Indexing early issues of the Review, so as to produce a cumulative index covering the years 1924-1973, was continued; index cards were completed for the years 1923-1939. Currently, entries to be used in a bibliography of articles and other publications on the American Revolution were entered on separate cards.

Six issues of Carolina Comments were published. Brief articles relating activities of local historical societies, the history departments of North Carolina's colleges and universities, and the Office of Archives and History were written; illustrations were obtained; each issue of the publication was proofed, dummied; and an index for the volume was prepared.

Documentary Volumes and Small Books. The 971-page manuscript for the fourth volume of the new series of Colonial Records of North Carolina was taken to the printer September 15. The production of a manuscript such as this is a complicated and time-consuming procedure, one which requires skill and knowledge. Photocopies of relevant documents are transcribed and then proofread by the assistant editor. Final copies are then prepared for the editor who verifies them against the photocopies, indicates necessary corrections, and proofreads again after corrections are made. Indexes to dated documents are prepared as aids in identifying undated documents, which comprise about 30 percent of the whole. The final copy is annotated by the editor. He also prepares a scholarly introduction to set the chronological framework for the documents. The volume is then ready for the printer.

Galley and page proofs are corrected; name and subject indexes are prepared and seen through the press. While these steps are under way, transcriptions are being prepared for the next volume in the series; thus Volume IV was checked in galley and indexing begun; transcriptions for Volume V were begun.

The overseas copying program of the Colonial Records Project was carried on with a full-time researcher stationed in London. He continued his examination of documents in the Public Record Office, looking for material relating to North Carolina's colonial history. In his examination of "pieces" (record groups), he concentrated on Admiralty records, checking 683 pieces; in these he found that 326 contained 3,701 relevant documents. Accessioning of photocopies received from England continued, and 1,320 documents were processed. Correspondence was conducted with the overseas representative concerning various of his functions. A grant of \$24,000 for the biennium, 1973-1975, from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation was announced and a check for half of the grant was presented in June; this money will be used to assist in the financing of this project.

The brown print, or final proof, of Volume V of The Papers of William Alexander Graham was checked and the volume was indexed. Last minute corrections were proofed on negatives at

the print shop. Copy for the dust jacket was prepared and conferences held with the print shop artist concerning design. There were several conferences with the editor of the volume. The book was published on May 30.

The manuscript for Volume I of The Papers of James Iredell, Sr. was received. Preparation of the copy for the printer was undertaken, and inconsistencies, errors, and incomplete research were discussed with the editor. The historical publications assistant compared the typed copy with the original letters for a large portion of the book to ensure accuracy of transcription; needed research was done to correct mistakes, and the manuscript was ready for the printer by the end of the year.

Page proof of The Wilmington Town Book was corrected, index prepared, brown print checked, and dust jacket designed in collaboration with the print shop artist. Several conferences were held between one of the editors of the book and the historical publications assistant assigned to edit the book for the printer and see it through the press. Delivery is expected in August.

A revised edition of Silversmiths of North Carolina, first published in 1948, was undertaken. Research in old newspapers, legal documents, and secondary sources plus interviews with owners of old silver brought to light a great deal of new information. Examples of the work of a number of silversmiths were photographed for the first time. The revised text was completed in the division, and galley proof was corrected; photographs were sized, captioned, and sent to the printer with the corrected galleys.

Revision and updating of North Carolina Governors was undertaken so as to have copy ready if and when funds are available to reissue this publication.

Typists transcribed 193 pages of manuscript material which will be used in a future publication of papers of Governor David Settle Reid and 226 pages were transcribed for inclusion in the published edition of the papers of Calvin H. Wiley. The editors of both of these projects came in for the continuation of The John Gray Blount Papers after the editor of Volume III withdrew from the project. Tentative plans to issue a microfilm edition of The Papers of Henry Toole Clark were worked out with the editor and with the Archives and Records Section.

Governors Documentaries. Research for and writing of headnotes and footnotes and editing of addresses and other material selected for publication in the Scott documentary were

finished early in 1973; the 973-page manuscript was taken to the printer in April. Compilation of the appointments section and research required to update information relating to the legal basis for each agency was being completed near the end of the fiscal year. Cutlines were prepared for illustrations, sixty-seven galleys were corrected, and index entries were dictated from these; page numbers will be added when page proof is received.

Material for the first quarter of Governor Holshouser's administration was obtained from the Governor's Office, and preliminary work was done toward editing the Holshouser documentary.

Pamphlets, County Histories, and Other Publications.

Several of the pamphlets published under the direction of the division need to be reissued because of continuing demand; those on the Wright Brothers, Indians in North Carolina, and pirates in colonial North Carolina were reprinted.

A history of Orange County was written in the division, and the manuscript was returned to the author for revision but the final draft was not completed before the year ended.

The Biennial Report for 1970-1972 was edited and seen through the press.

Processing of Orders and Other Activities. Orders from schoolchildren and the general public were processed so that sales by mail could be handled. Receipts totaling \$25,509 came from the sale of 826 documentary volumes, 790 small books, 14,787 pamphlets, charts, and maps, 106 master kits, and the distribution of 11,165 copies of the four issues of the North Carolina Historical Review and 15,655 copies of the six issues of Carolina Comments. Governors documentaries were distributed to 76, and 1,289 free leaflets and brochures were given away. The list of publications was revised and reprinted, and hundreds of copies were distributed. Filling orders, keeping the Review mailing list up to date, and maintaining financial records requires the equivalent of one full-time person.

During the year 526 letters, 577 form letters, 151 memorandums, 152 cards, and 521 invoices were written; 120 new subscriptions and 525 renewals to the North Carolina Historical Review were processed; the mailing list for subscribers and members of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association was kept current; 44 articles submitted for possible publication in the Review and a number of longer manuscripts were appraised and critiques furnished the authors; material written by members of staffs of other divisions was reviewed; the Style and Format chapter of the procedures manual was revised; and the director of the division served as chairman of the Editorial Board of the American Archivist. Members of the staff made a number of talks to book clubs, patriotic organizations, and the like.

Trends and Problems. Demand from schoolchildren is determined to a large extent by the emphasis placed on North Carolina history in the public school curriculum. The interest is reflected in sales of the department's historical publications.

The greatest problem facing the program is the high cost of printing without corresponding increases in appropriations. Another problem is lack of a sales organization to promote and publicize publications.

Number of Employees. 11

Total Expenditures for the Year. \$179,186.30

DIVISION OF HISTORIC SITES AND MUSEUMS

The identification, preservation, and interpretation of the history of North Carolina, especially its visible and tangible aspects, are the main tasks of the division. This work is accomplished through the operation of state historic sites open to the public for visitation, the varied programs of the North Carolina Museum of History, and the on-going study, identification, and preservation of the state's heritage through documentary research, archaeology, restoration of historic buildings, and the survey of historic places. All of the branches and units of the division are inter-dependent. For example, archaeology cannot be conducted without preliminary documentary research; restoration often cannot proceed without research and archaeology; and museum exhibits may be based on the findings of all three.

Aside from the programs and projects discussed in the organization reports that follow, there were several special undertakings that were of particular importance. In September, the third biennial course in Planning for Historic Preservation was held. This was a week-long conference sponsored by the department and the Institute of Government. Division staff helped plan the course, served on the faculty, and participated as students. The staff was also instrumental in organizing the first Edenton Symposium sponsored by the Edenton Historical Commission. Special aspects of the State Capitol restoration were undertaken at the request of the administrator and of the Department of Administration. A great deal of staff time was spent on the preparation of statistics by county showing services of the division to groups or individuals during the period July 1, 1969, to July 13, 1972. While extremely time-consuming, this report was helpful in that it revealed the sections of the state which have to greater and lesser degrees received the varied benefits offered by the division.

Staff members were active in many undertakings of national, state, and local cultural organizations, serving as officers, advisors, and members in good standing. More than one hundred speeches were made and several employees had articles published in journals and periodicals. As usual, the division helped organize and run many of the Culture Week functions.

The North Carolina Museum of History, the state historic sites, and the division's archaeological program have all been the subject of some criticism during the past fiscal year. All

three areas were seen to suffer from a lack of focus. The museum and the archaeological program each seem to have been plagued by a lack of positive goals and identity. With legislative and administrative attention, both the museum and the archaeological program made definite strides toward improvement in the last months of the fiscal year. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for the state historic site system. On paper North Carolina has one of the finest state historic site programs in the country. In fact, however, it has a group of historic properties of widely varying importance, few of which give adequate informational service to the visiting public, none of which is fully staffed with properly trained personnel, and most of which are far from being developed to their full potential. It is hoped that these deficiencies will be corrected as a result of increased appropriations for restoration work at the sites, a restudy of personnel classifications by the State Personnel Division, and improved administration of the sites within the division.

1. NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF HISTORY PROGRAMS

The purpose of the programs of the North Carolina Museum of History is to disseminate a knowledge of the cultural, economic, and political history of North Carolina. Four museum units, Education, Collections, Exhibits, and Underwater Archaeology, and two subunits, Photography and Audiovisuals, are the means by which these programs are furthered. Each Unit has several specialized functions which fit into the overall program. For example, the Education Unit has the main responsibility for interpreting the museum galleries designed and fabricated by the Exhibits Unit which utilized artifacts acquired and cataloged by the Collections Unit. The Programs Section has twenty-three full-time employees and had a total expenditure of \$285,236 of which approximately \$235,283 was for salaries and benefits.

1a. EDUCATION UNIT

Purpose. To interpret the history of the state through the programs of the North Carolina Museum of History.

Means to Achieve Purpose. This purpose is achieved through museum visitation, extension and in-house services, and the handling of general information requests. The unit is also responsible for docent (adult and Girl Scout) training.

Projects. Docent training was reorganized and a six-week training course established along with monthly meetings and a quarterly newsletter. In addition to helping with museum tours and demonstrations, the docents assisted with exhibit construction, collection repair, and research library filing. They also designed a museum coloring book and a tobacco slide program and wove two rag rugs.

Membership in the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association was doubled due to a greater emphasis on public relations and service. In June the annual Tar Heel Junior Historian Awards Day was held.

The museum orientation slide program was revised. The audiovisual program in the Mobile Museum of History was revised and a new script was prepared to assist with the interpretation of the exhibits. Extension service slide programs were redone and increased. Work was begun on an oral history project about Colonel Fred A. Olds. A museum tour guide for teachers and docents was written. Teachers' kits, given to teachers who bring groups to the museum, were updated, and a brochure of museum services was written. Guided tours were extended to include the peak visitation months of March, April, and May. The

addition of a kick-wheel made possible the expansion of the craft demonstrations to include pottery throwing. "Month of Sundays," a continuing series of free Sunday afternoon programs for the public, began in March.

Performance Measures.

Museum Visitation:

912 School Groups Totaling	55,548
Adult Visitors	33,090
Guided Tours	158

Docents:

Membership	24
Volunteer Hours	1,897

Mobile Museum of History:

Visitation	9,249
Places Scheduled	12

Tar Heel Junior Historian Association:

Clubs Organized	75
Membership	2,250
Magazines Distributed	1,763

Extension and In-House Services:

Slide Programs Lent	927
Craft Demonstrations	683

Museum Facility Use by Outside Agencies:

Auditorium	55
Conference Room	124
Lecture Room	27

Trends and Problems. Inadequacy of funds for expansion of services is the greatest handicap to the interpretation program. The Tar Heel Junior Historian Association, if it is to be effective, should have funds to hold regional seminars for teachers, increase the circulation of the Tar Heel Junior Historian, and publish and distribute technical and informational brochures to assist teachers in presenting North Carolina history to their classes.

Number of Employees: 7

Total Expenditures for the Year: \$75,742

1b. COLLECTIONS UNIT

Purpose. Management of the museum's collection is such a manner that they are readily available for study by the public and for utilization by the North Carolina Museum of History and the state historic sites.

Means to Achieve Purpose. This purpose is achieved through the acquisition, repair, preservation, cataloging, and storage of artifacts so that they may be retrieved rapidly. The unit is also responsible for the Executive Mansion Inventory and the antique furnishings in the State Capitol.

Projects. The unit is responsible for assisting the public in using the collection for study and research and by handling inquiries concerning artifacts. Several outstanding items added to the collection during the year were: one-half of a copper plate used to print counterfeit 1776 North Carolina \$5 bills; two Waterford wassail bowls, circa 1820; a carriage thought to have been owned by Governor Samuel Johnston; and a Chickering piano, circa 1832. Experimentation in print bleaching systems and on the removal of potassium nitrates from steel were two of the more successful preservation projects accomplished. Two major areas were the cleaning and preservation of silversmith tools belonging to William Dodge and the cleaning of medical and dental tools for use in the mezzanine displays in the North Carolina Museum of History.

Performance Measures.

Artifacts Accessioned	820
Artifacts Given Preservation Treatment	779
Collections Used (staff hours serving public)	124

Trends and Problems. One major trend, noted in most museums, is the increasing reluctance by the public to donate valuable items. This trend compounds one of the two critical needs of the Collections Unit: additional purchase funds and storage space. The Current purchase fund for the North Carolina Museum of History and the state historic sites is \$800. It will be increased in the 1973-1974 budget to \$2,000. This sum would have been inadequate 10 years ago and today will barely purchase a good quality North Carolina-made antique table. Existing storage space is fast approaching capacity. The museum and sites may be prevented from acquiring irreplaceable items representative of the heritage of North Carolina because of a lack of adequate storage facilities.

Number of Employees: 5

Total Expenditures for the Year: \$52,680

1c. EXHIBITS UNIT

Purpose. Using artifacts from the museum's collections, documentary research, and information from a variety of sources, this unit brings to life the history of the state through visual displays.

Means to Achieve Purpose. This purpose is achieved through the design, construction, installation, and maintenance of exhibits for the North Carolina Museum of History, the state historic sites, and assistance to related historical agencies, both public and private.

Projects. The chronological history section in the Museum of History was completed and the labels were revised to increase interpretation effectiveness. The completed exhibits included Federal Architecture, Agrarian Economy, the Civil War section, Victorian Elegance, the Wright Brothers, the Lafayette Escadrille, the 1920s, the Depression, World War II, and the Dixie Dynamo. Progress continued on the mezzanine with the installation of the transportation, period room, and First Family Fashions exhibit areas. The doctor's office, dentist's office, and the Federal, Victorian, and 1920 sun porch settings for the first family fashions were completed. The installation of exhibits in the visitor center at the C.S.S. Neuse State Historic Site was begun and the exhibit opened on October 22, 1972. A display of "Marine Combat Art" was installed in the conference room. The second floor pottery exhibit was revised and enlarged. Assistance was given in the display of "Nature Sculptures" by Susan Carlton, a bust of John Paul Jones, a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, a portrait of Governor Robert W. Scott, and a display of Historic Edenton materials in the Legislative Building.

Performance Measures. Not quantifiable in exhibit design, construction, and installation. Judgment of performance relates to complexity of task, amount of time involved, quantity and nature of research required, and acceptability of completed project.

Trends and Problems. A positive trend is the rise in visitation and thus utilization of the exhibits. A factor that will increasingly become more acute is the inadequacy of the exhibit repair funds. As time and visitation take their toll on the exhibits the unit will be unable to improve exhibit standards with existing funds. Of the amount spent this year, \$25,000 was a one-time installation fund.

Number of Employees: 4

Total Expenditures for the Year: \$74,299

1d. UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

Purpose. To protect, develop, and utilize the underwater archaeological resources of North Carolina.

Means to Achieve Purpose. This purpose is achieved by the unit either conducting or supervising the surveillance, protection, preservation, survey, and recovery of state-owned underwater archaeological properties.

Projects. The Underwater Archaeology Unit in a series of court actions prevented loss by the state of three Civil War cannons recovered from the Roanoke River at Fort Branch by persons who did not have permits to do so; preservation treatment was begun on the guns. The unit supervised dives by Underwater Archaeological Associates, Inc., on the blockade-runners Ella and Ranger, and granted permits to U.S.S. Monitor Foundation and Underwater Archaeological Associates, Inc. to search for the U.S.S. Monitor, and to nine amateur divers for exploration of the blockade-runner Modern Greece. Dives were made by the unit staff on the blockade-runners Condor, Modern Greece, and on an unidentified 150-foot-long shipwreck in Chicod Creek in Pitt County; a binnacle cover from the Modern Greece was one of the more interesting finds. A small wooden vessel was excavated in the surf several hundred yards south of Battle Acre at Fort Fisher. Renovation and expansion of the preservation laboratory at Fort Fisher was begun. As a part of their work-study program with the unit, students from the Cape Fear Technical Institute and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington assisted in overhauling an air compressor, building field work equipment, and constructing a prototype ferro-cement artifact storage tank to replace the present drum system. In October a two-day seminar on underwater archaeology, attended by about 80 participants, was held at Fort Fisher.

Performance Measures.

Dives Supervised	28
Artifacts Recovered	174
Artifacts Given Preservation Treatment	415

Trends and Problems. This was the first year that the Underwater Archaeology Unit received independent funding. This will enable the unit to increase greatly its effectiveness and performance in the future.

Number of Employees: 1

Total Expenditures for the Year: \$16,456

1e. PHOTOGRAPHY SUBUNIT

Purpose. The purpose of the Photography Subunit is to supply the photographic requirements of the Programs Section, the various divisions of the Department of Art, Culture and History, and other agencies, both public and private, and to maintain photographic collections.

Means to Achieve Purpose. This purpose is achieved through the execution of various photographic processes such as developing, printing, and copying and by cataloging, filing, and making available for public use the North Carolina Museum of History's collection of over 600,000 negatives, 25,000 prints, and 30,000 color slides.

Projects. The inventories for the John Wright Stanly House in New Bern and of the State Capitol were completed. Work continued on the copying and filing of the Albert Barden, News and Observer, and Conservation and Development negative collections.

Performance Measures.

Negatives Exposed	17,103
Prints Made	15,036
Color Slides Made	5,579
Research Requests	299
Photograph and Slide Sales	\$2,601

Trends and Problems. A major increase in photographic requests has occurred in the past two years, and by 1977 the demand on the Photography Subunit is expected to increase by 20 percent. In order to meet this demand additional funds for supplies and one additional staff member will be required. The major current problem is the tremendous backlog of negative cataloging and filing. The increase in negative acquisition has become impossible for the existing staff to handle.

Number of Employees: 3

Total Expenditures for the Year: \$32,653

1f. AUDIOVISUAL SUBUNIT

Purpose. To supply the audiovisual requirements of the Programs Section, the state historic sites, and related agencies, both public and private.

Means to Achieve Purpose. This purpose is achieved through the development, installation, and maintenance of audiovisual

equipment and the production of scripts, tapes, motion pictures, slides, and special effects. The unit is also responsible for the storage and loan of audiovisual equipment and photographic supplies.

Projects. In July the subunit became responsible for the ordering, storing, and distributing of photographic supplies for the Division of Historic Sites and Museums. A major project has been the development and production of four master control units. These units will standardize the equipment used in audiovisual presentations and thus reduce costs considerably. Work was begun on the orientation programs for Tryon Palace and Aycock Birthplace. The orientation program for the C.S.S. Neuse Visitor Center was completed and installed. The Audiovisual Subunit assisted numerous agencies among which were the Wildlife Resources Commission, the Governor's Office, the Museum of Art, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, the North Carolina Society of Engineers, and the Cape Fear Technical Institute.

Performance Measures. Not quantifiable for audiovisual performance. Judgment of performance relates to subject matter, availability of background information, nature of project, and effectiveness of completed task.

Trends and Problems. Increasingly the Audiovisual Subunit is called on to supply not only special interpretive effects but also assistance in the use of equipment and equipment maintenance. If the demand for audiovisuals is to continue to grow additional staff and funding is crucial.

Number of Employees: 1

Total Expenditures for the Year: \$16,356

2. RESEARCH, RESTORATION, AND SURVEY SECTION PROGRAM

It is in this section that the main historic preservation work of the division is carried out. This includes on-going programs of traditional scholarly research, field surveys of historically and culturally important properties, archaeological investigation, and, of paramount importance, organizational leadership and technical assistance to historical societies, preservation groups, and local governments throughout the state on a broad variety of history oriented problems and projects.

The section has sixteen full-time employees with a total budget of \$454,771, of which \$165,510 is for salaries and benefits and \$46,893 for operating expenses.

2a. RESEARCH UNIT

Purpose. To conduct documentary research for the state's historic sites as a basis for archaeology, restoration, furnishing, and interpretation. Scripts for audiovisual and slide programs, as well as the story-line for museum exhibits, are prepared by the staff. Reports for various grant-in-aid projects are written or--in the case of contractual research--read, edited, and appraised.

The Highway Historical Marker Program is conducted in cooperation with the Traffic Engineering Section, Department of Transportation. This program attempts to mark, according to established criteria, persons, places, and events of state-wide historical significance in North Carolina.

Means to Achieve Purpose. The staff uses repositories of manuscript resources in Raleigh and the Research Triangle area to document and authenticate the subject matter of various projects. In addition, church archives and records in county courthouses are used, as well as the National Archives, Library of Congress, and other national resources. Some research is undertaken, through contract, in the public record offices of Great Britain.

Projects and Performance Measures. Staff efforts have concentrated on Historic Halifax in preparation for the bicentennial commemoration of the American Revolution, the Halifax Resolves, and the drafting of the first state constitution. Research is continuing on town lots, the Eagle Tavern, Constitution House, and the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette in 1825. The archaeology, museum, and restoration staffs and others will use the research reports to conduct phases of the work to be concluded by the opening of the visitor center in 1976.

Two meetings of the Highway Historical Marker Advisory Committee were held (December 15, 1972, and June 1, 1973). Twenty-five new markers were approved in twenty counties. Twenty-three replacement markers were ordered and erected, and six markers were corrected and relocated. Eleven marker dedication ceremonies were held.

More than 300 letters relating to the marker program were written during the fiscal year and a new leaflet listing criteria was written and printed.

The marker project requires not only research but also an updating of three files for each marker. Forty-seven sets of files were updated in addition to new files.

Research materials have been collected in file boxes; however, the materials need arranging. An inventory of alphabetically arranged research files was completed; more than 500 files (other than the highway marker files) on a wide variety of subjects were listed for use by other units or agencies in state government.

Special projects, other than Halifax, included preparation of a list of anniversaries of North Carolina towns and counties, a list of sites and houses in North Carolina for the Reader's Digest, and material for a guidebook to be published by the American Heritage Society. Eight historical research reports were compiled, edited, and circulated to the proper staff members; two contractual research reports were supervised; and one archaeological report was read and appraised. A lengthy report listing services of the staff on a county by county basis was prepared; script for the Aycock Birthplace audiovisual program was submitted, as well as new labels for the Museum of History. Brief research reports for four museum exhibits were prepared.

The staff supplied information upon request (letters and telephone inquiries) to approximately 285 citizens of this and other states.

Trends and Problems. The size of the staff limits the work which can be accomplished. At least two additional researchers are needed. Grant-in-aid projects and the state historic sites would profit greatly if the historical research reports could be used as a basis for training guides at the sites and to prepare brochures and pamphlets for each site.

The number of projects with which this unit works has increased from twelve to more than 100. (These include state-owned properties and state, Richardson Foundation, and National Park Service grant-in-aid projects.)

Number of Employees: 2

Total Expenditures for the Year: \$23,243

2b. LAND ARCHAEOLOGY

Purpose. To increase the knowledge of North Carolina history and pre-history through the study of cultural materials from land and underwater sites.

Means to Achieve Purpose. The main method of the archaeologist is scientific site excavation, removal of artifacts, and analysis of site findings in the laboratory by study of physical characteristics of artifacts, the context in which they were found, and historical research data.

Projects. During the year excavations were completed by contract at one site, the Fayetteville Arsenal. At three other sites major excavations were continued.

In the historic area of Halifax three lots were excavated. The major portion of this work was done during a field school in Historic Sites Archaeology conducted by the archaeologist with students from North Carolina Wesleyan College at Rocky Mount.

Excavations were also conducted on the bunker of Mound A at Fort Fisher. This excavation is returning data which will allow the reconstruction of this important feature of the fort.

A short excavation was done at Cupola House. This work was funded by the Cupola House Association.

At the request of the Historic Wilmington Foundation and the Wilmington Housing Authority, excavations were done around the foundations of the Newkirk House. It was hoped that evidence could be recovered to date the house. Unfortunately, "pot hunters" had disturbed the area and no material which would definitely date the structure was recovered.

During this period one survey was done to ascertain if any sites would be destroyed or altered by a transmission line that Carolina Power and Light Company proposed to locate in the Town Creek area near Southport. No sites were located and the company was advised of this.

Laboratory work during the year included the cataloging of the material from the Dudley Tavern and The Grove sites. Processing and analysis was begun on a number of sites including the material from the Iredell cellar. Several glass bottles and other items from this site were restored.

Performance Measures. One measure of an archaeologist's performance is the amount of information that he recovers and makes available to others. During the past year the drawings and the first two sections of The Grove site report were prepared. The report on the 1970 excavations at the purported birthplace of Dolley Madison was distributed, papers were given at two meetings, and archaeological materials were examined and identified for a number of state residents.

The archaeologist also designed an eighteenth-century style coffin for the Colonial Dames of Wake County for use in reintering the remains of the Lane family which were excavated in 1969.

The archaeologist also photographed numerous structures for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Trends and Problems. Two deficiencies have characterized the division's archaeological program in the past: inadequate encouragement and leadership on the administrative level and insufficient funds. The former was recognized during the year and the administrator, with support from professional archaeologists around the state, devised a program, the first stage of which was authorized by the 1973 General Assembly. This step, coupled by a second-stage increase in financial capabilities to be requested in 1974, will, it is hoped, lay the groundwork for the development of an archaeology program of which the state can be proud. The present restudy of personnel classifications by the State Personnel Division should result in the elimination of a third problem--that of salary levels that have prevented the Division of Archives and History from attracting well-qualified archaeologists in the past. Due to the salary levels, only one of two authorized positions was filled during the year.

Number of Employees: 2

Total Expenditures for the Year: \$46,126

2c. RESTORATION UNIT

Purpose. To provide professional guidelines and supervision for the proper restoration and preservation of state, grant-in-aid, and local projects within its jurisdiction.

Means to Achieve Purpose. The Restoration Unit supervises restoration at state-funded sites; meets with state and local groups to establish goals; provides professional assistance in the study of buildings; consults with architects, engineers,

and contractors; drafts or reviews contracts governing work undertaken on projects; and supervises and inspects projects to assure that correct and workmanlike results are accomplished.

Projects and Performance Measures.

STATE PROJECTS:

Aycock Birthplace

Planning continued on schoolhouse with windows reglazed, some glass replaced, and doors repaired.

Bunker Hill Covered Bridge

Study completed for bridge repairs and restoration of wooden shingle roof.

Historic Halifax

1. Jail. Shoring and masonry work completed, door centered according to studies, revised window design approved and installed, mortar joints routed, and sample repointing prepared for approval.
2. Constitution House. Plans for moving house continued, porch column repaired and repainted, and front door repainted.
3. Clerk's Office. Front porch painted.

House in the Horseshoe

Outbuilding remodeled for visitor center, cemetery fence designed and constructed, and plans continued for restoration of main house.

Historic Bath

1. Palmer-Marsh House. Paint research for exterior and council room completed, council room mantel panels repaired, contract let for painting, and exterior of house and council room painted.
2. Bonner House. Repairs to front and rear porches made; well curbing repaired; exterior paint research completed; contract let for painting; and exterior, dining room ceiling, kitchen, and necessary house painted.

Bentonville Battleground

Record drawings and planning completed for restoration of kitchen and slave house; and plans for repairs and painting of main house began.

Vance Birthplace

Rebuilt log barn.

GRANT-IN-AID PROJECTS

Hezekiah Alexander House

Electrical and mechanical contracts let and systems completed; wooden shingle roof installed; cleaning and staining of ceiling beams, first floor, completed; hardware fabricated and installed, first floor and basement; floor restoration and installation of paneling, second floor, began; research on plaster walls and samples completed; and plastering of first floor and cellar began.

Beaufort Cemetery

Plans for completing work discussed and iron fence around Lot #2 completed.

Blandwood

Contractor completed the carpentry work in rear section, front stairway began, structural repairs to roof completed, and replastering began.

Burne School

Plaster repairs, second floor, completed; floor restoration began; and design of electrical heating system commenced.

Fort Defiance

Rear window changes approved and completed; concrete footings, piers, and framing for north porch completed; new siding primed and painted; millwork for doors and shutters nearly complete; cellar steps and door frame began; window completed; wooden shingle roof installed; and modillion cornice completed.

Historic Edenton

1. Barker House. Front porch restoration completed, handmade brick for porch footings and walkways studied, and plans for simulated wooden shingle roof and electrical and mechanical systems discussed with architect.
2. Cupola House. Roof repairs around cupola completed, plaster removed below cupola for repair studies, and architectural and structural studies began for repair of badly deteriorated members supporting cupola.
3. Iredell House. Received estimates for removing kitchen wing and restoring northeast exterior, contract for work drafted, and planning continued for fencing around property.

Historic Hope

Locks installed, interior and exterior painting completed, house opened to the public October 4, 1972, restoration of smokehouse began, and foundation and framing of smokehouse completed.

Joel Lane House

Exterior siding completed; wooden shingle roof completed; design of front, side and rear porches completed and forwarded to architect; and interior work began to remove later additions.

Historic Murfreesboro

Restoration of Rea Store completed; owner-architect contract for Wheeler House signed; study of Wheeler House continued; and handmade bricks delivered to site.

Newbold-White House

Acquisition complete; record drawings and photographs of additions made; porch and additions removed; and architectural study of building began.

Richmond Hill Law School

Plans for additional restoration began after successful fund-raising campaign was completed.

Thalian Hall

After local funds matched state grant, meeting with architect for planning project work set.

Old Wilkes Jail

Electrical and mechanical plans and specifications reviewed and approved; installation of systems began; interior restoration underway with the library room completed.

Wright Tavern

Contractor continued work on exterior and foundation; wooden shingle roof completed; chimneys rebuilt in dining room and northeast wing completed; flooring in dining room installed; and paint research on exterior began.

Buck Spring

Contract let and materials for restoration acquired; deteriorated sections of corn crib removed; and flooring joists studied for original flooring pattern.

Van der Veer House

Open-end contract prepared for restoration of house; contractor removed additions to gambrel roof; roof rafters lowered to original position; and wooden shingle roof completed.

St. John in the Wilderness

Advised restoration committee on installation of simulated wooden shingle roof and heating system.

Hastings House

Foundation lattice completed; exterior repairs made; and paint research began.

St. John's Art Gallery

Challenge grant announced in late December and fund raising began.

Sally-Billy House

Challenge grant announced in late December and fund raising began.

Bernard Franklin House

Challenge grant announced in later December; house and land acquired; fund raising begun; and structural supports added.

Darden Hotel

Advised on preservation needs and Richardson challenge grant matched.

LOCAL PROJECTS:

Badger-Iredell Law Office (Wake County)

Continued work with architect on preservation plans and began architectural analysis of structure.

Blue House (Moore County)

Made recommendations for preservation of house for adaptive use as a local project.

Chowan County Courthouse (Edenton)

Studied courthouse with restoration specialists from Colonial Williamsburg and, earlier, met with restoration architect concerning possible work to be done on structure.

Great Falls Mill (Richmond County)

Inspected mill buildings damaged by fire and recommended the plans for a Southern Textile Museum be dropped since masonry portions of building were structurally unsound and beyond feasible stabilization.

Hauser House (Pilot Mountain State Park, Stokes County)

Met with state park representatives and studied house and outbuildings for possible preservation use.

Hillsborough Historic Zoning (Orange County)

With several members of the staff, met with a planner from Hillsborough and advised on historic zoning for that town.

Theophilus Hunter, Jr., House (Wake County)

Advised occupant of house on continued preservation of structure; recommended that he allow the Raleigh Historic Sites Commission to use a previously removed window jamb for their architectural exhibit.

Kinston House (Lenoir County)

Studied residence thought to have been the home of Governor Caswell. Thorough study of the structure with a survey specialist disclosed that no part of the building dated from the eighteenth century; rather, that the earliest section of the house was of the twentieth century.

Lewis (Stonewall) House (Rocky Mount, Nash County)

Advised Nash County Historical Society on accepting house and surrounding land as a gift from Rocky Mount Mills and discussed preservation of the structure.

Rory Matthews Log House (Harnett County)

Studied house and recommended that eighteenth century building be preserved by the Harnett County Historical Society.

John Cabe McCowan Mill and House (Durham County)

Advised Durham recreation director on ways to structurally repair mill and to preserve the ca. 1845 house for adaptive use.

McGehee's Mill (Person County)

Visited mill with survey specialist and prepared report on condition of structure and its machinery; suggested possible ways for its preservation; and studied cost estimates for moving building.

New Bern Buildings (Craven County)

Studied Simpson-Oaksmith-Patterson House and Sparrow-Daniels House; determined that the buildings are structurally sound; and recommended preservation for adaptive use.

Leslie Pearce House (Wake County)

Advised owner of house on its refurbishment for adaptive use.

Pritchard Saddlebag Log House (Johnston County)

Visited the log structure with a survey specialist and advised on the preservation of building through local or private efforts.

Henry Weil House (Wayne County)

With other staff members, advised a group from Goldsboro on the preservation of house for adaptive use purposes by means of an appropriation from the city and county and a HUD preservation grant.

Trends and Problems. The trend has been for preservation projects to increase in number as preservation interest grows, especially on local levels. Emphasis has been placed on raising the quality of restoration at state and grant-in-aid projects. Money available for preservation efforts has increased especially with National Park Service grants. The problem has been insufficient staff to handle the growth in projects and the upgrading of preservation standards. In order to handle programs at the present level, two additional restoration specialists with masters degrees in history or architectural history, a full-time secretary for the Restoration Unit, and painter to work with the carpenter are essential for completing the staff.

Number of Employees: 3

Total Expenditures for the Year: \$279,193

Salaries and Benefits	\$ 31,033
Operating Budget	5,792
State Projects	27,492
*State Grants-in-Aid	126,214
*National Park Service Grants	50,162
*Richardson Foundation Grants	38,500
	<u>\$279,193</u>

*These grants are matched in part by local funds.

2d. SURVEY AND PLANNING UNIT

Purpose. To identify and record, and thereby to aid in the recognition and preservation of North Carolina buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts of artistic, archaeological, architectural, or cultural significance.

Means to Achieve Purpose. This purpose is achieved through several means. (1) The survey staff prepares

nominations of North Carolina properties to the National Register of Historic Places, "a protective inventory of irreplaceable resources across the face of the land." Each nomination involves an on-site visit, extensive photographic records, a complete architectural description, and detailed research.

(2) A state-wide inventory of significant properties is maintained which now contains over 4,500 entries. The completion of nominations for notable properties takes precedence over inventory work, but inventory expansion is continuous as new properties are constantly identified. (3) Using the inventory and National Register lists, the staff makes environmental reviews for highway, urban renewal, airport, watershed, dam, dredge-and-fill, and other projects. Comments are provided to appropriate agencies, especially the OMB A-95 Clearinghouse System. (4) In order to encourage broader awareness of the importance of preserving the state's cultural resources, staff members frequently present programs to local groups and participate in preservation conferences. Also important are visits in response to requests from groups and individuals interested in evaluation or preservation of specific properties or areas.

Projects. In late summer of 1972, members of the staff prepared an annotated, mapped list of approximately 1,200 properties of historical significance, as part of a statewide project of identifying cultural and natural resources done by the Army Corps of Engineers. Another special project was the nomination of 35 properties for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks in the category of nationally significant examples of nineteenth century American architecture.

Performance Measures. During the 1972-1973 year, 66 properties were nominated to the National Register and 75 (some of the latter of which had been nominated the previous year) were entered on the Register. Approximately 400 entries were added to the inventory, and one full county inventory (Currituck) was completed. Four hundred and eighty environmental reviews were made and comments provided, and 455 dredge-and-fill applications for the Army Corps of Engineers were checked.

Trends and Problems. Several factors have affected the effectiveness of survey work. (1) Primary is the explosive growth in the quantity of environmental reviews. (2) Also affecting the number of National Register nominations has been the new emphasis by the Register staff on nominating urban districts rather than numerous individual properties; a district nomination requires far more staff time than an individual one. District nominations have been prepared for five towns, and work on five more was begun during the year.

(3) Work on special projects and response to emergency requests from groups and individuals takes staff time away from the orderly progress of nomination and inventory, but these other tasks are vital to the overall effectiveness of the survey.

Number of Employees: 7

Total Expenditures: \$85,541

3. OPERATIONS SECTION PROGRAM

Purpose. To stimulate interest in and appreciation of North Carolina history by operating and maintaining sixteen state historic sites for visitation by the general public. (Three additional major historic properties, Fort Dobbs, the Duke Homestead, and the Reed Gold Mine, are in the formative stages of development.)

Means to Achieve Purpose. The staff members keep the visitor centers and site properties open on a regularly scheduled basis, five and one half days a week. Routine informational materials and services are made available to visitors; at most sites this includes a recorded orientation program, sale of educational and souvenir materials, and some touring assistance where adequate staffing is available. Grounds keeping and repairs and alterations to structures are a continuing function. Periodic site inspections are made by the operations chief and other division personnel. Site managers submit weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual reports which include information on visitation, use of the sites by special groups, maintenance problems, and any local expenses incurred. Questions and problems raised in the reports are handled by the operations chief or other appropriate division staff either by letter, telephone or on-site consultation.

Projects. Aside from the day to day operation of the sites, at specific sites the following events or special undertakings occurred during the year.

Alamance Battleground:

A copy of an eighteenth century rifle was procured and demonstrations with imitation bullets were begun on a regularly scheduled basis.

Governor Charles B. Aycock Birthplace:

An ingenious heating system employing a pot-bellied stove was installed in the schoolhouse at the site. See also Restoration Unit report.

Bath:

See Restoration Unit report.

Bentonville Battleground:

See Restoration Unit report.

Brunswick Town:

A plaque recognizing the gifts of the Sprunt family and the Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina for the land on which the site is located was installed in the lobby of the visitor center.

Governor Richard Caswell--C.S.S. Neuse:

The new visitor center at the remains of the gunboat Neuse was completed and formally opened to the public. See also Exhibits Unit report.

The Duke Homestead:

In anticipation of state acceptance of this property from Duke University, the administrator continued to work with the Tobacco History Corporation in laying plans for the development of a tobacco historic site. The General Assembly appropriated \$250,000 for construction of a visitor center at the site. Preliminary research was begun.

Fort Dobbs:

Not yet developed and opened to the public; land acquisition has been completed and a contract let with an engineer to plan and construct recreational facilities.

Halifax:

The staff participated in the annual observance of Halifax Day, April 12. The architect began plans for the visitor center. Land acquisition was completed under a grant from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Including land owned by the Halifax Restoration Association, the site now totals almost 58 acres. See also Restoration, Research, and Archaeology Unit reports.

House in the Horseshoe:

The conversion of a pack house into a reception center with rest rooms was completed. See also Restoration Unit report.

Reed Gold Mine:

The special projects researcher in the administrator's office continued his research on this site and gold mining in general, and he and the administrator continued plans toward the development of this site. By means of funds already on hand, a contract was let for the excavation of Linker Adit as a precursor of other underground work envisioned under provisions of appropriations provided by the 1973 General Assembly. Staffing will be provided in the coming year and full development will begin.

Somerset Place:

The picket fences on the property were repaired and painted and the furnishings in the mansion enhanced by the addition of articles from the museum's collections. On October 22, a candlelight reception was sponsored by the Washington County Historical Society. It was so successful and well attended that it may become an annual event.

Governor Z. B. Vance Birthplace:

A log barn was procured and moved to the site.

Performance Measures. The quality of performance at the various sites is difficult to measure. As stated above, periodic visits are made to the sites by Raleigh-based staff, but a regular qualitative evaluation of each site is not made at this time. The figures for site visitation given below provide a quantitative measurement. It should be pointed out that the great visitation at Ft. Fisher is due partially to its proximity to nearby beaches and to general public interest in Civil War sites (this a particularly important one). The large visitation at Brunswick Town is perhaps more significant. Brunswick Town, unlike Fort Fisher, is not located on a federal highway and adjacent to highly visited beach resort areas. One has to be going purposely to Brunswick Town to get there. It is considered by the staff to be our most interesting and best developed site. It has unquestionably significant history, tangible remains which are fascinating and readily comprehensible, and a site manager who is more than just a maintenance supervisor. Only sites which have all three components get a visitation of over 100,000 a year.

Site	Visitation
Alamance Battleground	20,536
Gov. Charles B. Aycock Birthplace	22,087
Bath	21,277
The Bennett Place	13,962
Bentonville Battleground	25,034
Brunswick Town	105,581
Gov. Richard Caswell-C.S.S. <u>Neuse</u>	25,278
James Iredell House	9,679
Fort Fisher	140,766
Halifax	3,997
House in the Horseshoe	4,089
Pres. James K. Polk Birthplace	22,870
Somerset Place	27,548
Town Creek Indian Mound	46,947
Gov. Z. B. Vance Birthplace	<u>17,656</u>
TOTAL	507,307

This total represents an increase of 36,626 over last year.

Trends and Problems. The state historic site system continues to grow with new sites being added. The quality of visitor services, however, is not on a par with that of such private restorations as Colonial Williamsburg, Old Salem, or Old Sturbridge Village. This is attributable to two factors: (1) The size of the Raleigh staff which has not increased to meet the growth of the site system. This has meant that less and less attention has been given to the historical interpretation of the sites and that site personnel have become largely custodians. (2) The low salaries offered site

personnel have produced a staff which, with a few notable exceptions, do not have the background, ability, or inclination to communicate effectively the tangible aspects of history to visitors.

Two major problems were the inability to further develop the physical plant at the Bennett Place because of waste disposal problems and the delay in the construction of a manager's residence at Ft. Fisher because of the rise in construction costs.

Number of Employees: 35

Total Expenditures for the Year: \$538,496

Operations

Capital Improvements

\$367,745

170,751

TOTAL

\$538,496

DIVISION OF TRYON PALACE

Purpose. To preserve and administer the Tryon Palace Complex for the education and enjoyment of the public.

Means to Achieve Purpose. By (1) physically preserving the palace and associated buildings and grounds, (2) conducting research for increased understanding of the history of the period represented by the complex, (3) providing adequate interpretation of the complex (both through costumed guide service and through audiovisuals and publications), and (4) conducting public exercises, workshops, symposia, and other activities designed to increase knowledge and appreciation of the history of eastern North Carolina during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The staff, which is administratively a part of the Office of Archives and History, works closely with the Tryon Palace Commission in carrying out its purposes.

Performance Measures. The Tryon Palace Complex in New Bern consists of Tryon Palace, its gardens and outbuildings, the John Wright Stanly House, and the Stevenson House. Tryon Palace served as the capitol of the royal colony and North Carolina's first state capitol. The palace, together with the Stanly and Stevenson houses, serves as a means of interpreting the colonial, revolutionary, and federal life-styles to both the citizens of North Carolina and visitors alike. In the past, this interpretive program has been centered largely around the collections. Now, however, interpretive efforts concentrate on telling the story of a colonial people, their domestic, governmental, economic, and cultural life-style.

Attendance at Tryon Palace for this fiscal year 1972-1973 was the second best year on record with 41,885 paid adults and children touring the complex. On the other hand, with the addition of the Stanly House as an exhibition house and the institution of a combination ticket in April, 1972, revenue for 1972-1973 reached an all-time high with \$81,409.50 in receipts being deposited to the credit of the state treasurer. These receipts are returned to Tryon Palace in the form of wages for part-time hostess-teachers and groundsman.

The semiannual meetings of the Tryon Palace Commission occurred in October and April. "Masterpieces of Americana in the Diplomatic Reception Rooms," by Mr. Clement E. Conger, was the topic of the fall meeting, and "The 1774 Provincial Assembly," by Miss Gertrude Carraway, provided the theme of the spring meeting. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, treasurer and chairman of the commission respectively, were not able to attend the April meeting due to the illness of Mr. Kellenberger.

In the Education Department, thousands of North Carolina school children were given orientation programs before their tours of Tryon Palace. Work has progressed during the year on an automated slide program which will expand and facilitate this orientation program for all visitors. In February, Tryon Palace cosponsored a symposium of "History and the Social Studies," with the History Department of East Carolina University. The

subject of this symposium was "The American Revolution in Thought and Action." Over 100 social science teachers from across the state were in attendance. The fifth annual Tryon Palace Symposium on the Eighteenth Century Decorative Arts was held in March and was considered an unusual success by this year's participants. Highlights of the symposium included lectures on the restoration of Shakertown in Kentucky, English and American porcelains and pottery, southern Piedmont furniture, oriental carpets, and early lighting devices. In June, Mr. Dabney Coddington of Charlotte joined the staff as Archives and History Assistant II, Education Specialist. In addition to handling school and tour groups, Mr. Coddington also will be in charge of advertising and promotion. This enables the curator of education to devote full time to research on the new interpretive program. The complex celebrated National Historic Preservation Week in May by having an evening film festival in the Tryon Palace auditorium. Four preservation films were shown to visitors and residents of New Bern.

Work continued throughout the year on the re-accessioning and cataloging of the collections. In March the curator of collections, Miss Nancy Nutt, resigned and many of her duties were assumed by Mrs. Robert Ipock. Many gifts and purchases, approved by the Acquisitions Committee of the Tryon Palace Commission, were added to the collections. In an effort to give added dimensions to the orientation program, a changing exhibits case was constructed and placed in the Reception Center. Exhibits on eighteenth century ceramics, glass, and Palace artifacts were well received by visitors.

Repairs and alterations continued during the year as funds permitted. In April a contract was let for the reconstruction of the four chimneys of the main palace building. These chimneys had so deteriorated that rain water was damaging the attic walls. Three lots on Eden Street were purchased by the Tryon Palace Commission to enlarge the complex's parking facilities. Plans are underway for the paving and landscaping of this parking area in the not too distant future.

Outstanding publicity for Tryon Palace occurred in February when the Thomas Craven Film Corporation filmed scenes at the complex which will appear in a "Vision USA" program, sponsored by the United States Information Agency. This program will be shown abroad in 81 countries on prime-time television. In addition, the gardens of Tryon Palace and the city of New Bern were prominently featured in Southern Living magazine in March and April. Other publicity has appeared in newspaper articles throughout the state, and several television shows in eastern Carolina.

The twelve acres of gardens and grounds, under the supervision of the horticulturist, experienced a most successful year. Both the fall chrysanthemums and the spring tulip seasons were outstanding and there is no doubt that the complex will receive benefits for years to come as a result of the lasting impression made by the gardens on our visitors this year.

A grant from the American Studies Faculty awarded in November will enable a team of experts to visit Tryon Palace in August, 1973. This

team will work with the staff in helping plan for Tryon Palace's part in the bicentennial celebrations.

Trends and Problems. There is a definite upward trend to visitation at the Tryon Palace Complex, and the approach of the bicentennial of American independence undoubtedly will result in a further increase in attendance. The 1973 General Assembly, by providing for repairs and improvements to the buildings, has answered the most urgent need. However, a serious problem arose during the past year when funds for part-time hostesses and guides ran short. With the increase in visitation must come a corresponding increase in funds for guide service inasmuch as the size of groups led through the complex cannot be increased without jeopardizing security and quality of interpretation.

Number of Employees. 20 full-time and 40 part-time.

Total Expenditures for Year. \$280,242.

NORTH CAROLINA ART SOCIETY

PURPOSE

(1) The broad purpose of the North Carolina Art Society is to foster the visual arts in North Carolina in order to improve the cultural health of our state.

(2) Having organized and established North Carolina's first and finest Art Museum, and having presented it to the people of North Carolina, the Society continues to ask public support for the North Carolina Museum of Art, acting as its membership arm and as the organizer of the Museum's Volunteer Aide Program.

(3) The Society presents to the Museum annually, in the form of grants and works of art, sums equalling from \$60,000 to \$100,000; and works constantly to expand its financial assistance to the Museum.

(4) The Society has many programs that are done for, with or in line with, the Museum's objectives. It seeks (a) to support and encourage North Carolina artists, (b) to promote public appreciation of art, (c) to assist North Carolina citizens to collect museum quality art (with the thought that these collections will eventually be left to the state), and (d) to promote fine arts education for all North Carolinians, with a particular emphasis upon our school children.

MEANS TO ACHIEVE PURPOSE

In 1972-73, through memberships, private gifts, memorial funds and bequests, the Society was able to acquire works of art for the N. C. Museum of Art. Matching funds were made available for federal grants to further the acquisitions of new art objects for the North Carolina Museum of Art, and for other museums and art centers in the state.

For example, in July 1972, the N. C. Museum of Art asked the Society to match a grant of \$10,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts to be used for the acquisition of works of art by living American artists. In addition, the painting "Cebolla Church" by Georgia O'Keeffe, at a value of \$30,500, was presented to the N. C. Museum of Art in November 1972. This was made possible through the Phifer Fund. The funds from the Phifer Bequest can be used only for the specific purpose set forth in Mr. Phifer's will -- the acquisition of art works. Other gifts to the Museum last year are:

Pink Forms, by Ralph J. Cox -- \$500 N. C. Art Society
Purchase Award Winner from the 35th N. C. Artists' Exhibition

Janet and the Vermeer II, by Gail McKennis -- \$75 N. C. Art Society Print Award Winner from the 35th N. C. Artists' Exhibition

GIFTS FROM THE 35TH N. C. ARTISTS' EXHIBITION TO OTHER MUSEUMS AND ART CENTERS:

Moon Egg III, by Alice Fellows -- \$1,000 N. C. Art Society Purchase Award Winner, given by the Society to the Hickory Museum of Art, Hickory, North Carolina

Composition in Green, by Dean Leary -- \$500 N. C. Art Society Purchase Award Winner given by the Society to Davidson County Community College, Lexington, North Carolina

Interference, by R. W. Kinnaird -- \$500 N. C. Art Society Purchase Award Winner given by the Society to the Fayetteville Museum of Art, Fayetteville, North Carolina

GIFT OF PATRON MEMBERS, DR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. PASCHAL, JR., TO THE MUSEUM THROUGH THE ART SOCIETY:

Marble Head of a Roman Prince -- the sculpture is Greek, and probably was done in the second half of the first century before Christ.

NEW MUSEUM FUND

Last year the Society Board established the New Museum Fund. It is the Society's intention to make annual contributions to a "special fund." The purpose of the "special fund" is to allow the accumulation of a large sum of money so that a significant and worthy gift may be made "either in the form of a costly work of art . . . or such other project as the Society may find important." The Society added another \$20,000 to the "special fund" in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, bringing our total to \$40,000.

Other monies to support our purpose and programs come from our efforts in promoting membership in the Society.

In order to further statewide support of the North Carolina Museum of Art, the N. C. Art Society has organized the state into twelve districts, each with a district leader. In turn, there are over 100 regional representatives who meet regularly in the Museum and return home to encourage local support.

COMMUNITY DAYS

A series of "Community Days," designed to bring people throughout the state closer to the N. C. Museum of Art, were held in 1972-73. The idea of the "Community Days" is to give people an idea of the art

riches they have in the Museum their tax dollars are helping to support.

"We want people to realize that they don't have to go to Europe to see great art," Finley T. White of Durham, Art Society president, said. "They can see masterpieces here in Raleigh in their own museum-- works by masters like Rubens, Rembrandt and Van Dyck, and many, many others, all within a range of a few hours' driving time from the most distant parts of the state."

District and regional representatives of the Art Society made arrangement for the visits, most of which were made by chartered bus.

Approximately 562 citizens of North Carolina communities participated in this program during the past year.

PROJECTS

North Carolina Artists' Exhibition

In line with its purpose to encourage young artists in 1972-73, the N. C. Art Society sponsored the 35th Annual N. C. Artists' Exhibition, a juried art competition. This year, out of 400 submitted works, 36 artists were invited to submit one work. The Art Society assumed a major part of the financial responsibility for the competition -- i.e., nearly \$4,500 in awards, jurors' expenses, catalogues, invitations, et cetera.

FILMS

In the field of art education, the major activity has recently been in the area of films. The Universal Studios series, "Museum Without Walls," was shown by the Society with the Mint Museum in Charlotte, the Asheville Art Museum in that city, the Gallery of Contemporary Art in Winston-Salem, and with the Duke University Cultural Affairs Office in Durham. In contrast with "Civilisation" (which was shown free by courtesy of the Museum and the Society), an admission fee was charged for the "Museum Without Walls" series with a discount for Society members. The films were well-attended, and resulted in a moderate net divided between the Society and the local sponsor. The Society also received a number of new memberships as a result of this film program.

The "Civilisation" series continues to be shown over the state. During 1972 the following places viewed it:

Winston-Salem	--	N. C. School of the Arts
Raleigh	--	Student Affairs, N. C. State University
Durham	--	Duke University Cultural Affairs
Goldsboro	--	Wayne Community College
Laurinburg	--	St. Andrews College

Cullowhee -- Western Carolina College
Raleigh -- Meredith College
Murfreesboro -- Chowan College

During the year the Society purchased "Earth Red," a 30-minute film showing the late Howard Thomas grinding his own colors and painting a gouache. This film was shown at membership meetings and was received enthusiastically.

ART KITS

Another project of the Art Society in art education is the distribution at cost of Art Kits, teaching tools. Since 1964 they have been circulated to colleges, libraries and high schools. In 1972-73 five Art Kits were sold, and this brings to date a total of 86 kits being distributed.

TRAVELING EXHIBITIONS

Nine traveling exhibitions sent out by the N. C. Museum of Art are financed by the N. C. Art Society. These are:

North Carolina Artists, Part I
North Carolina Artists, Part II
North Carolina Printmakers
Contemporary European Prints
Early Book Art
Japanese Prints
Durer's Revelation Woodcuts
St. Leon Bouquet Watercolors
North Carolina's Capitol

The first two (North Carolina Artists I and II) travel all year. Exhibitions usually allow three weeks' viewing time in each city or town. These exhibitions were used 69 times in 1972, compared to 51 times in 1971. Bookings are so heavy that many requests have to go unfilled -- evidence that the demand for visual art in North Carolina is increasing.

MUSEUM INTERNS

Upon request from the Museum, the Society has agreed to provide a fund in 1973 for minimal scholarships for art historian students who do summer work at the N. C. Museum of Art. This program is of great importance to the Museum and to the students.

ENTERTAINING FOR THE MUSEUM

The N. C. Museum of Art does not receive funds for social entertaining, although it is obvious that many of its occasions demand some form of hospitality. As the friend of the Museum, the Society has for years provided for these occasions -- not only the financial

assistance, but also the planning, printing and mailing of invitations, preparation of food, and even provides hostesses to serve it. A reception in the Museum, serving 650 persons, was held when the North Carolina Awards were made in October. Nearly 3,000 persons were served this year, at 20 functions. The cost of the Society for these events was \$1,430. The N. C. Art Society also provides printing for invitations to exhibitions and concerts in the Museum. In order that the Museum can be hospitable, the Museum's director and his agency heads draw on an entertainment fund provided by the Art Society.

An additional financial contribution to the Museum program by the Art Society is to the retirement fund (\$500) for the Director Emeritus.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Other events that increased public awareness of the programs of the N. C. Museum of Art were:

- Beaux-Arts Ball
- Spring Weekend in the Arts
- Men's Luncheon
- Tour Program

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Out total membership is 2,500 and compared with last year's figure, shows a growth in the past year. The acquisition of these new members is due in large part to the Beaux-Arts Ball and the Tour Programs.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

"Executive Secretary and Other Employees. The Board of Directors has the authority to employ an Executive Secretary and such other persons as it deems desirable for the proper conduct of the Society's business. If employed, the Executive Secretary, under the supervision of the Secretary-Treasurer, is the recording secretary of the Society and custodian of its records and the records of its committees and boards except such as may be specifically assigned to others by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee. The Executive Secretary takes minutes of the meetings of the Society membership, the Board of Directors, all standing committees of the Society, and all Society committees of which he is a member. The Executive Committee may call on the Executive Secretary to take minutes and issue notices of meetings as elsewhere provided in the By-laws. He serves as corresponding secretary for the Society and keeps a register or roll of the members of the Society according to classification of membership. The Executive Secretary performs any and all of the fiscal or treasurer duties of the Secretary-Treasurer when they are assigned to him by the Board of Directors. In that event, the Executive Secretary gives bond

in an amount and upon whatever conditions may be required by the Board of Directors. The Executive Secretary performs such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee." . . . Art Society By-laws adopted 1963.

Besides the Executive Secretary, the office personnel is composed of a part-time secretary (30 hours per week); a part-time office assistant, primarily working on the addressing and mailings to the membership, along with membership promotion (24 hours per week); a part-time bookkeeper (30 hours per month); and a part-time Tour Director (25 hours per week).

In June, Miss Mary Woods joined the office of the Art Society. She is Curator of the Art Rental/Sales Gallery to be established in the Museum, which is being sponsored by the Society. Although she is attached to the Society Office, her work (full-time) is solely devoted to the setting-up of the Rental/Sales Gallery. The number of full-time employees engaged in Art Society work, therefore, is only one -- the Executive Secretary, Zoe S. Webster. Part-time employees are: Hazel M. Crouch; Margaret H. Fisher; Marilyn Holder; Sarah Locke Hoch.

Mrs. Hoch, the part-time bookkeeper, joined the staff in May 1973; Mrs. Holder, the part-time Tour Director, in June 1973; Mrs. Fisher, in October 1972. This additional help was needed due to increased activities and programs in the Art Society. As can be noted from the above, up until last October when Mrs. Fisher joined the staff, the only two employees have been the Executive Secretary and her secretary (part-time).

North Carolina Art Society

Expenditures for 1972-73

Office Administration

Salaries	\$ 14,321
Payroll Taxes	801
Printing	1,306
Telephone	1,480
Postage	1,085
Travel	156
Addressing & Mailing Expense	920
Office Supplies	598
Office Equipment	317
Maintenance & Repair	100
Dues & Subscriptions	204
Miscellaneous	<u>144</u>
	\$ 21,432

Income

Memberships	\$ 25,588
Contributions	115
Postage Refund	170
State Appropriation	<u>8,000</u>
	\$ 33,873

NORTH CAROLINA ARTS COUNCIL

Purpose

Broadly stated the purposes of the North Carolina Arts Council are as follows:

1. Upgrade the quality of the arts in North Carolina.
2. Involve a greater percentage of the state's citizens in the arts.
3. Create a situation in which more professional artists can make a living practicing their arts.

Means to Achieve Purpose

The Council works to accomplish its purposes through Programs, Grants and Consultants.

Programs are generally ideas conceived by the Council and executed under its direct supervision.

Grants are cash payments made to enable registered non-profit organizations to execute their own ideas which the Council feels are aligned with its own objectives.

Consultants are individuals hired by the Council for the purpose of securing professional opinions on the development of specific programs and grants, at both the state and community level.

Projects

During 1972-73, the major projects of the North Carolina Arts Council were the following:

Architecture and the Visual Environment

1. A Grant of \$5,000 to the North Carolina Chapter/American Institute of Architects to produce a film about the visual environment.
2. A Grant of \$2,500 to Wake Environment to conduct a state-wide environmental poster competition in the public schools.

Arts Administration

1. A Salary Assistance Program which provided arts administrators for thirteen community arts organizations.
2. A Community Arts Council Conference attended by 70 people from arts councils across North Carolina.
3. A Grant of \$1,500 to the North Carolina School of the Arts for a business intern in the arts.

Crafts

1. A state-wide Crafts Competition co-sponsored with the North Carolina Museum of Art.
2. A Grant of \$2,000 to the Lumbee Indian Arts and Crafts Association for educational programs.
3. A Grant of \$2,500 to the Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual, Inc. for five exhibitions.

Dance

A Program of Modern Dance which placed ten companies in five North Carolina communities for three-day residencies.

Drama

1. Two Grants totaling \$8,300 to the Carolina Readers Theater for tours to thirty North Carolina communities.
2. A Grant of \$3,000 to the Children's Theater of Raleigh, Inc. for workshops and school performances.
3. A Grant of \$4,000 to the Division of Cultural Arts, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction for guest directors in six North Carolina school systems.
4. A Grant of \$350 to the Duke Summer Theater for an out-reach program into the Durham community.
5. A Grant of \$3,000 to the East Carolina Theater Foundation for general administration.
6. A Grant of \$2,000 to the North Carolina Theater Conference, Inc. for a community theater competition.
7. A Grant of \$3,000 to the Poor Theater of High Point to help pay the salaries of the actors.

8. A Grant of \$2,000 to the Raleigh Little Theater for workshops and outreach performances.
9. A Grant of \$3,000 to the Theater for Young People to extend their touring season.
10. A Grant of \$500 to the North Carolina Wesleyan College Theater to tour a play in the public schools.

Literature

1. A Program of Literary Grants which awarded grants to thirty-six literary magazines across North Carolina.
2. A Program of twenty-seven poetry readings featuring three poets at each reading.

Multiformity (Projects featuring more than one art form)

1. A Grant of \$5,000 to Aesthetic Resources/Services, Inc. of Winston-Salem for an arts program in the public schools of five western North Carolina counties.
2. Four \$5,000 Challenge Grants to community arts councils in Winston-Salem, Durham, Goldsboro and Wilmington for a variety of arts projects.
3. Seven Grants totaling \$11,250 were awarded to seven community organizations for arts festivals.
4. A Grant of \$2,000 was awarded the Performing Arts Guild of Rutherfordton for a summer arts project.
5. A Grant of \$500 to the Tar Heel Fine Arts Society of Kenansville for their concert series.
6. A Grant of \$4,000 to the United Arts Council of Charlotte for a program in the public schools.

Music

1. A Program of Musicians-in-Residence placing five professional musicians in seven community colleges and technical institutes.
2. Two Grants totaling \$5,000 to two summer music festivals.
3. Two Grants totaling \$550 to oratorio groups.

4. A Grant of \$3,750 to the Western Piedmont Symphony for performances in four counties.

Photography, Film, Public and Multi-Media

1. A Photography Program which included a state-wide photography competition and exhibit.
2. A 28-minute film on the arts in North Carolina.
3. Three 60-second TV spots distributed to every TV station in North Carolina.
4. Forty-eight five-minute radio interviews and two one-minute radio spots.

Research

A Program in cooperation with the Institute of Government which will produce a book on The Arts and the Law in North Carolina.

Visual Arts

1. A Grant of \$1,000 to the Ackland Art Center in Chapel Hill for an exhibition catalogue.
2. A Grant of \$2,000 to Davidson College for their National Print and Drawing Competition.
3. A Grant of \$2,000 to the Gallery of Contemporary Art in Winston-Salem for an exhibit which will tour to ten North Carolina communities.

Artists-in-the-Schools

A \$74,000 Program of artists in public schools across North Carolina funded through the Department of Public Instruction with the North Carolina Arts Council acting as advisor.

Consultants

A Program providing 33 consultants to arts organizations across North Carolina.

Performance Measures

We cannot, at this time, give quantitative measures of the programs funded during fiscal year 1972-73. Many of the projects funded in October 1972 will continue through the summer of 1973, and the projects funded in the spring of 1973 will begin during

the summer and fall of 1973. However, reports on these projects will be received during the 73-74 fiscal year, and the attendance figures will be available at that time.

Trends and Problems

Happily, every year more North Carolinians are becoming involved in the arts, and our problem is not being able to supply the requested amount of support. Each time the Board meets, requests are received which amount to approximately three times the amount of funds available.

Number of Employees and Budget

1. Average number of employees -- 5
2. Total expenditures for 1972-73 -- \$332,894.26

NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS COMMISSION

The North Carolina Awards Commission was established by the 1961 General Assembly (Chapter 1143 of the Session Laws).

I. PURPOSE OF THE COMMISSION

The North Carolina Award was established to encourage and recognize the creative achievements of the citizens of North Carolina. There are four categories of awards: Literature, Science, the Fine Arts and Public Service. These awards are conferred upon citizens of North Carolina for the most notable achievements in these fields during the current year, terminating four months before the date of the award. Awards may be conferred exceptionally by the Governor and the Council of State for eminence achieved during years prior to the award. The Commission may confer an award to a native North Carolinian, living outside of North Carolina, for pre-eminent accomplishment in one of the stated categories of awards.

II. ORGANIZATION

The North Carolina Awards Commission is composed of five persons appointed by the Governor. Each serves without compensation. One member of the Commission is elected Chairman. Members of the Commission as of June 30, 1973, were William D. Snider, Chairman, Justice Susie Sharp, Dr. D. W. Colvard, Wellington Gray and Dr. Gordon Cleveland. William T. Beckwith, Administrative Officer of the North Carolina Museum of Art, serves as secretary to the Commission. Each member, other than the Chairman, heads a sub-committee in each category of awards. These sub-committees are headed as follows: Literature, Justice Sharp; Fine Arts, Wellington Gray; Science, Dr. Cleveland; Public Service, Dr. Colvard. Members of the sub-committees are selected by the individual members of the Commission.

III. METHOD OF SELECTION

Any citizen may suggest an individual to the sub-committees and may submit biographical information of achievement supporting the recommendation. Each sub-committee, after reviewing all recommendations, nominates one person living in North Carolina to receive an award. Each sub-committee may nominate a person living outside the State for an award. The Commission, acting as a Committee of Awards, makes the final selections. Only one award annually may be made to a North Carolinian living outside the State. The Commission may withhold any category of awards if it feels the recognized accomplishments are not outstanding in merit, value and distinction.

IV. METHOD OF PRESENTATION

The activities surrounding the presentation of the North Carolina Awards are scheduled in three stages. First, there is an Awards Banquet, held at the Sir Walter Hotel in Raleigh. The second stage is the presentation of the awards to the individual recipients by the Governor and the members of the Commission. The names of recipients are not released until the actual presentation by the Governor. The third stage of activities is centered around a reception given by the Governor and the First Lady at the Executive Mansion.

The Governor sets the date for the presentation ceremonies. For the 1972-73 program, 6,500 invitations were sent throughout the State. Actual attendance at the banquet was 550. The program was held on October 5, 1972. The recipients of the 1972 awards were: Sidney Alderman Blackmer, for Fine Arts; Edward E. David, Jr., for Science; John Ehle, for Literature; William Dallas Herring, for Public Service; and Harold Hotelling, for Science. Dr. David received the science award as the North Carolinian living outside the State.

NORTH CAROLINA BICENTENNIAL

I. MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

A. Mission Statement

While the planning of a proper observance of past events is necessary and appropriate, the Bicentennial must be more than a proud historic celebration. It must emphasize the future, and we must dedicate ourselves to provide a better way of life for all our citizens in the third one hundred years of our nation.

This better third century must manifest itself in more than technological advancement. It must create greater harmony and unity among the American people. It must generate progress toward the solving of long standing problems. There is no better way to attain this better way of life than to establish a goal planning and achievement program in each of our communities. A goals program is a call for all Americans to engage in some project, individually or collectively, that will help carry out the theme of a better quality of life. The term "a better quality of life" means more than materialistic progress; it means developing a better community in the harmony of citizens working together under a common bond, security in the knowledge that the community is building conditions for a better life in the years ahead, progress toward a better community through citizens involvement in the problems of government. The "better quality of life" theme is a reversion to pure democracy when all citizens feel a sense of commitment to work for a better life through total and cooperative involvement. Such a challenge seeks to define the perimeters of the third century of American life. The Goals Program that we plan to emphasize gives us the opportunity to determine what the future will be rather than permitting it to dictate to us what form it will take. The question has been asked, "Will we deal adequately with the future or be run over by it?". Dreaming of improvements in the quality of life is one thing; making those dreams become reality is another. The Bicentennial program is a means by which all of us can give life to our dreams of a better America. The organization of local bicentennial committees will facilitate making this 200th anniversary a truly historical event.

B. Organizational Changes

The North Carolina Bicentennial, after reviewing goals and projections made in March of 1973, when the change in Director took place, decided to reevaluate, restructure and expand its activities to include a wider range of participation on a state and county level. It was felt that we have a commitment, not only to preserving the best of the past but to pursue the best for the future. It became obvious that an increase in staff would be necessary and requests for new positions were made. The first additions were made in April by hiring a media consultant and an historical/educational consultant on a contract basis until permanent positions could be established. It was also determined that our organizational plan of attack should function on two levels, i.e., county and state, thereby justifying the requests for the positions of four area coordinators, a media director (3/4 time), a part-time administrative assistant, and a Steno III.

C. Management Methods (March 19 - July 1, 1973)

The North Carolina Bicentennial is into its first year of vigorous planning for the Bicentennial years. With a new graphic hallmark designed and donated by a local design firm "76 and Forward" the following projects have been accomplished or conceived and actively being carried out:

* Governor's Conference on Bicentennial Planning

With no active programs underway and a decided zero name recognition factor across the state, it was decided to hold a statewide planning conference in Raleigh to try and educate the people of North Carolina as to our purpose. Previous to this May 24, 1973, meeting at the Sir Walter Hotel, only one meeting had been held in October of 1972, which was poorly attended by chairmen of county Bicentennial organizations. By contrast, the May 24th meeting included mayors, county commission chairmen, chamber of commerce directors, state presidents of every major organization and representatives of radio, television and newspapers from across the state. Speakers for the meeting included individuals from Oklahoma and Florida who have had notable success in establishing goals programs and representatives from Asheville and Winston-Salem who are well on their way. With Agnes de Mille as the luncheon speaker and attendance at approximately 500, the meeting was an unqualified success. Using the input from the meeting we have made our base plans for the state accordingly.

* Films

The production of three films; a motivational training film for the North Carolina Bicentennial to be used by county organizations to explain the why and wherefore of Bicentennial goals planning and possible activities, which will also be shown to civic groups and schools throughout the state; Revolutionary Concepts, depicting revolutionary concepts now as contrasted with 1776, a major media release for state and national television as well as school groups; The Thirteen Colonies Film in conjunction with Bicentennial Commissions of our sister colony states which will document North Carolina's little publicized but crucial part in the American Revolution.

* First Provincial Congress

The development of plans for a reenactment of the First Provincial Congress in New Bern, which because of its date will be the first major Bicentennial event in the United States. An agreement with Vice President of the American Broadcasting Network has been reached to assure national coverage of the event. Contracts have been made with major magazines, travel companies, etc. for publicity.

* Barge

The construction of a "Culture Barge" to tour the inland waterway and coastal North Carolina. This is an army surplus barge, the superstructure to be designed by students at North Carolina State University. The barge will house a lending library and theater offering plays, dramatic historical readings, music and other cultural opportunities. Possible sources for funding of this project include the legislature, and promisory contributions from industrial and private sectors. Materials and furnishings will be provided by North Carolina firms.

* Commemorative Medal

Medallic Art Company of New York and Connecticut is presently at work on a state commemorative medal which will consist of the state seal and reliefs of

North Carolina signers of the Declaration of Independence ringed by appropriate state motifs. These medals will be collectors items and will be distributed by North Carolina banks in several metals at varying prices from \$1.00 to \$49.00. Revenue from these sales will be divided between Medallic Art Company and the North Carolina Bicentennial. Our portion of this money will go toward financing statewide bicentennial projects.

* N. C. '76 and Forward Newsletter

A new monthly newsletter has been designed with a four page news format which will carry reports on statewide activities as well as news of nationwide plans. The newsletter will be mailed on a yearly basis of \$1.00 and the newsletter will go out every other month. All Bicentennial Committees and universities, schools and interested citizens will receive one.

* Minority Affairs Almanac

May of 1974, is the projected date for the publication of a unique almanac cataloguing the positive contributions made by minorities in this state. It will contain biographical information, statistics, and essays on prominent Blacks and Indians in North Carolina. It is hoped that this will prove helpful for guidance counselors and as a motivational tool for the students. Businessmen, administrators, and government officials have expressed great interest in this project as they feel it will help them to design affirmative action programs and better manpower training programs. This publication will be used at national conferences and other inter-governmental meetings as an example of North Carolina's enlightened leadership. At present, sponsors are being sought to help defray the cost of printing.

* Binet

This is a Bicentennial Information Network which is a computer which accepts and exchanges information relating to the Bicentennial throughout the United States and selected areas around the world. This computer has the capacity to handle an extensive volume of information concerning international, national, and local events of statewide significance. We submit into a small computer in our office data concerning North Carolina plans,

projects, and events. These are in turn contained in a master filing system maintained by a larger computer in California to disseminate the information nationwide.

* Dictionary of North Carolina Biography

NCARB, in collaboration with the University of North Carolina, will publish a Dictionary of North Carolina Biography. More than 300 people are working on biographies of some 1,600 North Carolinians. The publication covers a time span greater than the Revolution and promises to be a helpful contribution in making North Carolinians aware of the diversity of persons who have helped to make this a great state. It is slated to be published in 1976.

* Printed Matter

Explanatory brochures were printed for distribution at the Governor's Conference on Bicentennial Planning and mailed on request to explain the purpose and opportunities for involvement in the Bicentennial. Manuals have been worked up for distribution on a city and county basis which highly detailed "how to" proceed books. Additional less detailed information in kit form is available for those organizations and towns who are in preliminary planning and consideration states. Boost the Bicentennial bumper stickers are soon to be distributed. North Carolina is far behind in the volume and quality of printed material disseminated by sister states. It is hoped that future budget considerations will allow us to expand this facet of our development.

* Education

Specifically at this time the projects underway are as follows: Developing a new 8th grade history unit on the American Revolution trying to make the teaching concepts more relevant and on a more "living" contemporary basis of comparison to current happenings. Jesse Vuncannon, a liaison member of the North Carolina Bicentennial and Director of Social Studies for the State Department of Public Instruction, submitted on July 16, 1973, a work outline and budget for this project. The North Carolina Bicentennial has initiated statewide Bicentennial Debates for high school students in the fall of '73 with the winners going to the Tournament of the Thirteen Original States in Williamsburg, Virginia, February 4 - 7, 1974.

This tournament is sponsored by the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States. Dr. Ed Hendricks, a member of the North Carolina Bicentennial and head of the Department of History at Wake Forest University, submitted July 2, 1973, the debate plans and budget for this project. Mr. Tennyson Williams in the Department of Speech at Wake Forest will be director of our debates. History Symposia possibly on the Constitution and Bill of Rights will take place on the campuses of our State Universities and Dr. Rudolph Pate, Director of Office of Foundations and Development and the appointed State liaison for North Carolina State University to the North Carolina Bicentennial will help develop these symposia. The Bicentennial will assist Archives and History in setting up an exhibition on their Mobile History Museum with over 100,000 viewers annually. The exhibit will stimulate meeting American Revolutionary leaders incorporating our film, "What is Revolution?" (revolution today as opposed to revolution 200 years ago). As visitors enter, they will encounter leaders, their writings, actual maps and artifacts used during that period.

* Symphony

During the year 1975-76, the North Carolina Symphony will emphasize the Bicentennial in their children's programs. These programs will consist of music by American composers and group singing by the children of the "Old North State." It is hoped that if funds can be secured the symphony can commisssion a work emphasizing the North Carolina Bicentennial to be played during all their concerts for the Bicentennial years and beyond.

* Public Relations

Work has begun for a public relations campaign that will include billboards, radio spots, slides, tapes, etc. During the months of July and August Mrs. Enderle has toured the state for speaking engagements and has appeared on eleven television programs on every major station in the state. Four prominent North Carolina manufacturers have agreed to design a line of Bicentennial clothes and/or fabrics which will be featured in their 1976 lines not only in North Carolina but throughout the country. These will be used in window displays throughout the state. A New York - Paris based firm, who has created and researched colonial fabrics for Tryon Palace, Winston-Salem Restoration, Liberty Hall, etc., has compiled a special

brochure listing available authentic documentary North Carolina fabrics which they will help to promote through statewide decorators and we will handle media promotion. The North Carolina "'76 and Forward" logo has been reproduced on standard Pitney Bowes Postage meter plates and has already been ordered by many departments of state government. These plates will be offered at a discount to businesses and groups throughout the state beginning in September. The Department of Transportation has agreed to develop a map for 1976 that will include clearly marked historic sites and events.

* Stamps

The North Carolina Bicentennial has submitted all the necessary information to the Postmaster General's Office for the issuance of two Commemorative Stamps. A stamp commemorating the town of Washington, North Carolina, which was the first incorporated town named Washington in the United States and was established in 1776. Also, the first Post Office named Washington in the United States was built there in 1789. A stamp to be issued in 1974 commemorating the bicentennial of the First North Carolina Provincial Congress.

In analyzing the needs of our new programs a budget increase to cover projects and staff additions are necessary and appropriate.

F. Major Problem Areas and Unmet Needs

In Fiscal Year 72, the programs and projects set forth by this agency did not appear to be operating satisfactorily which was reflected by the fact that through March no concrete progress in any particular area was made. Accomplishments up to March, 1973, are as follows:

1. A meeting was held in Raleigh in October for chairmen of County Bicentennial organizations. The attendance at this meeting was very small. The purpose of the meeting was to set goals for each county and for the state.
2. Discussions were held with Medallion Art Company concerning a contest for the design of a state medal. No decision was reached on this matter.

3. A discussion was held with an official at Fort Bragg concerning the assistance of a special unit to work with the Commission in some capacity.
4. Preliminary steps were taken regarding the issuance of a Bicentennial stamp for the First North Carolina Provincial Congress.
5. A meeting was held with the Educational Research Council in Cleveland regarding the rewriting of the 8th and 9th grade history units. No decision was reached on this matter.
6. Discussions were held on possible participation in The Appalachian Consortium debates. No decision was reached on this matter.
7. A \$2,500 grant, from federal money, was given to the New Bern-Craven County Bicentennial Committee to assist in planning for the commemoration of the Provincial Congress in 1974.
8. Proposals were discussed for films to be used on television for purposes of public service to explain the Bicentennial. No decision was reached on this matter.
9. Work was done towards getting appointments of liaison officers from each of the 16 campuses of the University System of North Carolina.

There appears to have been two major factors which contributed to the lack of a comprehensive and active program. One factor was that no final decisions were ever made by the director and Commission on any projects. Without these decisions no progress could be made, thus leaving the county bicentennial chairmen with no leadership or direction from this agency. The other factor was money. It was very difficult to plan and implement viable programs when the necessary funds for said programs are not available. One of the most vital unmet needs was an increase in budget and wholehearted support, both morally and financially from the legislature and from the private sector.

G. Number of Employees and Budget

The average number of full time employees thru March of 1973, numbered two. From April thru June a Media Director and an assistant in the field of history and education were hired on a part-time consultant basis.

The enclosed budget for Fiscal Year 72 reflects an information specialist and two editorial assistants but, since they performed their duties in other departments they are not listed as full time employees of this agency.

June 16, 1972

Mr. Frank R. Justice
State Budget Officer
Department of Administration
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Justice:

In accordance with Section 4, Chapter 70, 1967 Session Laws, establishing and providing for the funding of the North Carolina American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, there is herewith submitted a request for an appropriation from the Contingency and Emergency Fund for the fiscal year 1972-73:

Salaries and wages:

Director	\$13,432.
Information Specialist	10,320
Editorial Assistant	7,848
Editorial Assistant	7,848
Stenographer	<u>5,712</u>
	\$47,160.00
Merit Salary increments	994.00
Social Security contribution	4,221.00
Retirement contribution	2,049.00
Office supplies and materials	300.00
Postage, telephone, telegraph	1,800.00
Travel expense	2,000.00
Printing and binding	3,000.00
General expenses	500.00

Mr. Frank R. Justice
June 18, 1972
Page 2

Equipment	\$ 7,790.00
Educational and promotional film	<u>20,000.00</u>
Total	\$89,914.00

The appropriation should be assigned to Budget Code 18441.

Sincerely,

Sam Ragan

SR:sg

cc: Mr. Richard F. Gibbs
Miss Mary B. Cornick

H. Non-Matching Federal Grant

The North Carolina Bicentennial received a non-matching federal grant of \$45,000.00. Expenditures thru June 30, 1973, are as follows:

\$ 2,500	New Bern/Craven County Bicentennial Committee for assistance in planning for the First Provincial Congress re-enactment.
\$ 7,632	Contractual Services
\$ 1,754	Travel
<u>\$11,886</u>	Total

II. SUMMARY

As one of the original thirteen colonies, we wish to participate fully in the national observance of this historic occasion. As a progressive state, whose major resource is the dynamism of her people, we want our observance to be uniquely our own.

The North Carolina Bicentennial is dedicated to implementing innovative programs of lasting value. The Committee serves as a coordinating body not only to stimulate, but facilitate major Bicentennial planning in the state. It is the Committee's general policy to seek wide public participation in the determination of specific goals.

Just as the ultimate success of the American Revolution stemmed from the determination of our Founding Fathers to decide their own destinies, so it is the deep conviction of the North Carolina Bicentennial that a successful and rewarding Bicentennial observance will be achieved only through the creative efforts of our own people in their own communities throughout the state.

NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF ART

I. MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

A. Mission Statement

The functions of the North Carolina Museum of Art as defined by the Legislature, are to acquire, preserve, and exhibit works of art for the education and enjoyment of the people of the State, and to conduct programs of education, research, and publication designed to encourage an interest in and an appreciation of art on the part of the people of the State. As emphasized by the American Association of Museums in its Belmont Report, the ultimate "mission" of a museum is the advancement and diffusion of knowledge, and the enhancement of that awareness which affords pleasure and delight. Clearly, the role set for the Museum by the Legislature is far more than that of a "treasure house." In developing its programs, and in judging their effectiveness, the Museum must give primary consideration to the fact that it is a State rather than a community oriented institution and is therefore obligated to gear its programs accordingly. The Museum policy must allow for the fullest possible service to all the people of North Carolina and its programs must be people-oriented and directed to all parts of the State and all elements of society.

B. 1973 Legislation

House Bill No. 1127, "An Act to Further Effectuate the Reorganization of State Government #2" specifies creation of the Art Commission as governing body of the Museum in place of the former Board of Trustees, "with the power and duty to promulgate rules and regulations concerning the acquisition and disposal of art objects for the State of North Carolina and with the power and duty to adopt, amend, and rescind rules and regulations under, and not inconsistent with, the laws of the State necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Article." The bill further specifies that the Art Commission "shall consist of eleven members appointed by the Governor, four of whom shall be appointed upon the nomination of the State Art Society. Two of the members, whether appointed by the Governor or upon nomination of the State Art Society shall be members of the art or design faculty at a North Carolina college or university."

C. Organizational Changes

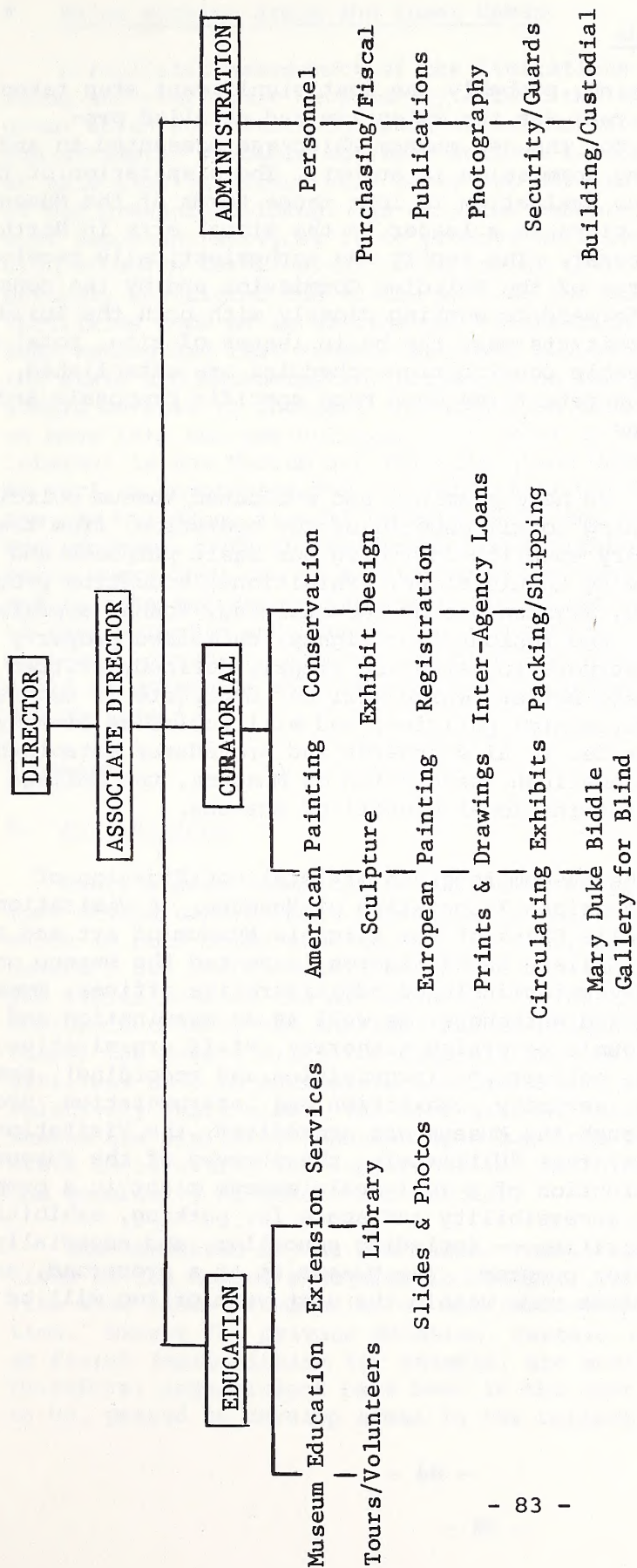
The Museum has been engaged in extensive self-study in regard to the structure and organization of its operations. Through an interim organizational chart base on existing personnel and their qualifications as well as on projections for future expansion, we have tried to establish clear definitions of individual responsibilities which bear a direct and realistic relationship to our expanded functions, facilities and general programs. As an example, as our services and staff increase, the

curatorial section is being divided to include separate areas of responsibility such as American art, decorative arts, sculpture, European art, and exhibitions. The education and other sections have experienced similar divisions of function as services expand, and whole new sections such as conservation and publications are being developed as additional funds and staff are granted by the Legislature.

D. Interim Organizational Chart

See following page.

NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF ART



E. Management Methods

In terms of planning, probably the most significant step taken by the Museum during the year was the extensive and detailed pre-architectural program for the new museum which was presented to and adopted by the Building Commission in August. The preparation of this report entailed serious evaluation in long range terms of the Museum, its programs, and its place as a leader in the visual arts in North Carolina and the Southeast. The report was enthusiastically received by the Program Committee of the Building Commission and by the consulting architects. We look forward to working closely with both the Building Commission and the architects when the basic issues of site, total available funding, and probable construction schedules are established. We can then develop in concrete terms even more specific proposals and detailed specifications.

At the same time, we have examined and evaluated Museum policies and procedures pertaining to all aspects of the operation, from the most general to the very specific-including our basic purposes and functions, policies governing acquisitions, exhibitions, education programs, conservation, security, maintenance of the building, loans, appraisal services, photographic and reproduction rights, unclaimed property and the like. It is our purpose to establish clearly defined, written policies regarding these matters which will not duplicate or contradict existing State or departmental policies, and will follow as closely as possible applicable professional standards and procedures established by such bodies as the American Association of Museums, the College Art Association, and the International Council of Museums.

On February 9, the Museum received official notification of accreditation by the American Association of Museums. A visitation committee composed of Leslie Cheek of the Virginia Museum of Art and David Scott of the National Gallery in Washington inspected the Museum on December 1. Their inspection included administrative offices, museum galleries, storerooms and workshops, as well as an examination and evaluation of the Museum's governing authority, staff organization, membership, financing, collections (acquisition and recording), preservation and conservation, security, exhibition and interpretation, programs and activities. Although the Museum was accredited, the Visitation Committee made it clear that "Ultimately, the success of the Museum will depend upon the construction of a full scale museum plant in a proper location, with proper accessibility and space for parking, exhibitions, storage and staff activities -- including education, and especially a full statewide extension program. The Museum is at a crossroad, and decisions and compromises made within the next year or two will be fateful."

F. Major Problem Areas and Unmet Needs

A realistic assessment of the limitations of facilities, operating funds and staff must necessarily affect the extent and range of programs which an institution such as the North Carolina Museum of Art can attempt. Probably the most serious factor influencing our ability at this time to effectively carry out our programs is the limitation of our present building. As only one example, even though one of our most important services is to promote creative awareness in the children of North Carolina, the potential of the education program is severely restricted due to the lack in the present building of physical facilities such as an auditorium, orientation room, studio space - even eating and rest areas. But even so, with adequate support from the state and enthusiastic initiative on the part of the staff, we should be able to increase, perhaps even double, our services before we move into the new building. In order to meet the ever-increasing interest in the Museum and the consequent demand for expanded services, as well as to prepare for the facilities which will be available in the new building, it will be crucial in the next few years to develop our programs, both in the Museum and throughout the state, to the point where they are on a level with our outstanding art collections and to make the Museum and its programs increasingly more vital parts of the aesthetic and educational atmosphere of the state. To carry worn-out, out-dated methods and programs into the new environment would be unfair to the citizens and would subvert the purpose of the Museum itself.

II. PROGRAMS

A. Acquisitions

Every museum committed to expanding services in a growing community must devote considerable attention to maintaining an acquisition policy which is both broad and flexible in order to be responsive to the museum's own needs as well as to the constantly changing possibilities and limitations of the art market. The North Carolina Museum of Art, fortunate to have had the substantial original appropriation of state funds, the Robert F. Phifer Bequest, and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation gift, was able to accumulate and impressive basic collection in a relatively short time. The more gradual subsequent development of the Museum has similarly depended upon purchase funds allocated by the State Legislature, the support of the North Carolina Art Society, and the generosity of donors and lenders.

The condition of the art market today, as well as the finite limitations of the Museum's acquisition budget, influences more than we would like what kinds of material we can realistically consider for acquisition. Except for private donation, certain very desirable areas, such as French Impressionism for example, are essentially closed to us. Therefore, acquisitions have been in the last year, and will continue to be, geared to develop areas in the collections which have serious

gaps (such as American painting, ancient art, primitive art) that can be filled economically with works which have yet to reach maximum demand on the market, and therefore prices which are out of proportion to their worth.

The largest group of works which came to the Museum during the year was a bequest of 2,054 items from the estate of the late Hobson Pittman, a well-known North Carolina artist. Included in the bequest were: 1,916 works by Pittman himself (22 oils, 96 pastels, 453 water-colors, 12 sketchbooks containing 46 leaves, 1,226 drawings and sketches, and 73 prints) and 138 works by students and friends of the artist. In addition to this bequest, a total of 60 works of art were added to the permanent collection through gift and purchase (see list attached). A total of 27 items, including 21 pieces of Mexican pottery were given to the collections of the Mary Duke Biddle Gallery for the Blind.

Among the most significant purchases of the year were the George Bellows, Nude with Fan; Sanford Gifford, Hunter in a Mountain Landscape; Robert Vonnoh, Winter Sun and Shadow; Jasper Cropsey, Autumn Foliage; and the Walter Murch, Car Heater. These, with the important gift from the North Carolina Art Society of the Georgia O'Keeffe, Cebolla Church, significantly enriched the complexion and scope of the American collection. The generous donations from the James G. Hanes Foundation of the Egyptian Mummy Mask and Ptolemaic relief, the Japanese Haniwa Figure, and the Benin sacrificial altar, as well as the Greek head from Dr. and Mrs. George C. Paschal, are important additions to the areas of ancient and non-western art. The purchase of contemporary prints with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the North Carolina Art Society adds a needed dimension to the Museum's small print collection.

ACQUISITIONS

July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

PAINTINGS

George Bellows (American, 1882-1925)

Nude with Fan. 1920

Museum Purchase Fund

attributed to Jan Frans van Bloemen (Flemish, 1662-1749)

Landscape with Fortuneteller and Shepherdesses

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Farr, Southern Pines, North Carolina

attributed to Jan Frans van Bloemen (Flemish, 1662-1749)

Alexander and Diogenes

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Farr, Southern Pines, North Carolina

Eugene Boudin (French, 1824-1898)

L'Entree du Port de Trouville. 1876

Gift of the North Carolina National Bank, Charlotte

Ralph J. Cox (American, N.C., contemporary)

Pink Forms (Purchase Award, 35th Annual North Carolina Artists' Exhibition)

Gift of the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Jasper Francis Cropsey (American, 1823-1900)

Autumn Foliage. 1858

Museum Purchase Fund

Alexandre Decamps (French, 1803-1860)

Oriental Battle Scene

Gift of Mrs. Georges Lurcy, High Point, North Carolina

William C. A. Frerichs (American, born Belgium, 1829-1905)

Mount Washington - Conway Valley, New Hampshire

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Finch, Thomasville, North Carolina

Sanford Robinson Gifford (American, 1823-1880)

Hunter in a Mountain Landscape

Museum Purchase Fund

Sam Gilliam (American, born 1933)

Untitled. 1970

Purchased with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Joseph Wallace King (American, N.C., born 1913)

Portrait Sketch of Carl Hamilton

Gift of the artist

Walter Murch (American, 1907-1967)

Car Heater. 1957

Museum Purchase Fund

Georgia O'Keeffe (American, born 1887)

Cebolla Church. 1945

Gift of the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds) in
honor of Dr. Joseph C. Sloane

Robert William Vonnoh (American, 1858-1933)

Winter Sun and Shadow

Museum Purchase Fund

SCULPTURE

African (Benin)

Sacrificial Altar (in two parts)

Gift of the James G. Hanes Memorial Fund, Winston-Salem

Egyptian (Ptolemaic, 330-30 B.C.)

Relief (in two parts)

Gift of the James G. Hanes Memorial Fund, Winston-Salem

Egyptian (late New Kingdom, ca. 1200-1080 B.C.)

Mummy Mask

Gift of the James G. Hanes Memorial Fund, Winston-Salem

Greek (ca. 2nd half of 1st century, B.C.)

Head of a Prince

Gift of Dr. and Mrs. George W. Paschal, Jr., Raleigh

Japanese (Yamato period, ca. A.D. 3rd c. - 552)

Haniwa Figure

Gift of the James G. Hanes Memorial Fund, Winston-Salem

DRAWINGS

Henry Jay MacMillan (American, N.C., contemporary)

Stuart House

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Mason P. Thomas, Chapel Hill

PRINTS

Josef Albers (American, born Germany, 1888)

Formulation: Articulation

Gift of the Josef Albers Foundation in memory of Black Mountain College

Garò Antreasian (American, born 1922)

Untitled #72-2.0

Purchased with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Richard Anuskiewicz (American, born 1930)

Golden I

Purchased with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Richard Anuskiewicz (American, born 1930)

Golden II

Purchased with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Jim Dine (American, born 1936)

Paintbrush

Purchased with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Daniel Garber (American, 1880-1959)

Lamp Light

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Speight, Greenville

Jasper Johns (American, born 1930)

Device

Purchased with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Ellsworth Kelly (American, born 1923)

Blue/Red-Orange/Green. EK70-346

Purchased with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Gail McKennis (American, N.C., contemporary)

Janet and the Vermeer II (Purchase Award, 35th Annual North Carolina Artists' Exhibition Gift of the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Matt Phillips (American, contemporary)

Rocky Coast

Purchased with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Giovanni Battista Piranesi (Italian, 1720-1778)

Veduta del Tempio della Sebilla in Tivoli

Gift of Mrs. Alice Izard Hoffman, Baltimore

Giovanni Battista Piranesi (Italian, 1720-1778)
Veduta della Fonte e della Spilonche d'Egeria
Gift of Mrs. Alice Izard Hoffman, Baltimore

Giovanni Battista Piranesi (Italian, 1720-1778)
Veduta del Tempio Delto della Concordia
Gift of Mrs. Alice Izard Hoffman, Baltimore

Clayton Pond (American, born 1941)
The Kitchen in my Studio on Broome Street
Purchased with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the
Arts and the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

Carol Summers (American, born 1925)
Tantric Landscape
Purchased with the aid of funds from the National Endowment for the
Arts and the North Carolina Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Funds)

DECORATIVE ARTS

African (Bakuba)
Mask
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Eben Alexander, Jr., Winston-Salem

Egyptian (New Kingdom or later, after 1554 B. C.)
Comb
Gift of the James G. Hanes Memorial Fund, Winston-Salem

Japanese
3 Masks: male, female, wolf
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ney Evans, Alexandria, Virginia

French
Set of Twelve Plates
Gift of Mrs. Georges Lurcy, High Point

Gilbert C. Johnson (American, N.C. contemporary)
Compote with Veils (Purchase Award, North Carolina Craftsmen 1973)
Gift of Carolina Designer Craftsmen

Sylvia Heyden (Swiss, born 1927)
Moon Crater
Gift of Dr. and Mrs. James H. Semans, Durham

Dorothy Satterfield (American, N.C., contemporary)
Outer Banks (Purchase Award, North Carolina Craftsmen 1973)
Gift of the North Carolina Arts Council

Mel Someroski (American, N.C. contemporary)
Headpiece (Purchase Award, North Carolina Craftsmen 1973)
Gift of the North Carolina Arts Council

Alma Tischer (American, N.C., contemporary)
Tapestry (Purchase Award, North Carolina Craftsmen 1973)
Gift of the North Carolina Arts Council

Chris Yarborough (American, N.C. contemporary)
Three Necklaces
Gifts of the North Carolina Arts Council

B. Preservation

In order that the works of art in the collection may provide edification and enjoyment for future generations, the continued survival of these works is of primary importance. Thus, provision must be made for the best possible physical accommodation, climatic conditions, security arrangements and conservation facilities for the works of art.

The 1973 Legislature appropriated for the first time funds for a full-time conservator and for the establishment of a conservation laboratory. Until now, all of our restoration work has been accomplished either by a part-time conservator or by outside restorers. During the past year, the Museum's entire conservation situation has been given considerable study. On the one hand, in connection with investigations concerning requirements for the new conservator position and for both space and equipment for the laboratory - and on the other, in connection with the pre-architectural program for the new building, specifications and requirements for the greatly expanded and comprehensive facilities the new building will be able to accommodate. We have been approached by the National Endowment for the Arts with a proposal in connection with the possibility of expanding the conservation laboratory which will be part of the new building into a major restoration center for the entire Southeast. By virtue of the great quality and monetary value of the collection already gathered in its museum by the State of North Carolina, it is fitting that this museum should assume the resultant responsibility of custodial leadership by initiating a conservation center adequate not only to insure the preservation of its own collection, but also to provide the highest standard of care for the collections of the entire Southeastern region. The center's most valuable contribution would be to not only alleviate the acute restoration needs of the area but also, in cooperation with State universities, to serve as a training center for future conservators.

The North Carolina Museum of Art was the recipient of a matching funds grant of \$5,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts for surveys by visiting specialists of the conservation and restoration needs of the Museum - both immediate and long-range. Under the grant, which concluded January 31, seven surveys were made of the conservation problems and needs of the painting, sculpture and textile collections. Two of the surveys included in-depth analyses of our present and planned conservation facilities with recommendations for methods to cope with the Museum's interim facilities as well as extensive and specific recommendations regarding the establishment of conservation facilities in the new building and the feasibility of the proposed regional center. The results of the various studies helped the Museum to establish priorities for its conservation projects and added valuable information for the planning of the new building both for laboratory facilities and physical and climatic accommodations in display and storage.

During the year restoration work was accomplished, either by the Museum's part-time conservator or by outside conservators, on ten works in

the Museum collections:

Egyptian Relief Fragments
Auvergne Madonna
Cima, Virgina and Child in a Landscape
Jan Baptist Weenix, Still Life with Swan
Thomas Gainsborough, John Scrimgeour
Erich Heckel, Landscape with a Canal
Robert Partin, Behemoth
Attributed to van Bloeman, Landscape with Fortuneteller
Rigaud, Louis XV, King of France
Thomas Sully, The Sully Children

We were unable to obtain the additional guard staff requested in our last budget. At present, although there are 12-1/2 guard positions - due to rotating days off, vacations, and compensatory hours - only about seven guards are available at any one time to cover the four floors of the Museum. In the present building which has no mechanical surveillance systems such as television or electronic sensing devices, each floor should have a minimum of four guards whenever the Museum is open to the public in order to provide minimal security for the art collection which is now valued in excess of \$20,000,000. We therefore feel obligated to continue making funds for more guard staff a priority item in our future budget requests.

C. Exhibitions

The objective of the special exhibition is to supplement the existing permanent collection and to provide the public with educational and aesthetic experiences not possible with the existing collections. In the past, the Museum has been limited to presenting special exhibitions in one area on the fourth floor of the Museum. During the past year, as a result of the opening of new changing exhibition areas for small, in-house shows, we have been able to offer simultaneously a variety of exhibitions on different floors. Thus, during 1972-73, thirteen exhibitions were presented in contrast to five the preceding year (one of which overlapped both years). The following exhibitions were held at the Museum:

34th Annual Award Winners (June 25 - July 30, 1973)
Recent Acquisitions and Loans (July 16 - October 1, 1972)
North Carolina Gallery (October 5 - November 26, 1972)
Noel (November 29 - January 6, 1973)
35th Annual North Carolina Artists Exhibition (Nov. 29 - Jan. 21, 1973)
Howard Thomas - Late Works (February 4 - March 4, 1973)
Robert F. Phifer Collection (March 30 - May 13, 1973)
African Sculpture (March 13 - August 15, 1973)
North Carolina Craftsmen, 1973 (April 8 - May 20, 1973)
Past Award Winners (March 21 - April 20, 1973)
Formulation: Articulation - Josef Albers (April 22 - May 20, 1973)
Drawings, USA/71 (May 19 - June 9, 1973)
35th North Carolina Artists Award Winners (June 3 - July 15, 1973)
Recent Acquisitions (June 17 - August 26, 1973)

(Mary Duke Biddle Gallery Exhibitions are listed elsewhere).

Since 1962, the Museum has circulated a series of packaged shows to North Carolina colleges, universities, libraries and galleries. During the year the nine exhibitions currently circulating had a total of fifty-four bookings in thirty-six North Carolina communities. The most popular exhibitions are the two annual shows selected from the current North Carolina Artists Exhibition. Others include: Capitol of North Carolina, Contemporary European Prints, Durer Woodcuts, Early Book Art, Japanese Prints, North Carolina Printmakers, and St. Leon Bouquet.

D. Loans

When the North Carolina Museum of Art organizes a special temporary loan exhibition, it borrows works of art from other museums, from galleries and private collectors, and whenever possible it responds in like manner to requests for loans from other museums - partially as a reciprocal obligation, partially as public service, and partially to make its collection known to a broader segment of the population. During this year, twenty single loans and four multiple loans of fifteen, eight, six and four works respectively were lent to exhibitions in North Carolina, Iowa, Alabama, Pennsylvania, New York, Washington, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Santa Fe, Canada, England, Germany and Switzerland.

The collection includes a number of paintings, from the Phifer collection and others, which would not normally be exhibited in the Museum and are suitable for loan to State government offices. This is a very popular service and we never have enough to meet the demand. We have established a "Loan Collection" specifically for this purpose, and the Art Society has recently allocated \$2,000 for the acquisition of works by North Carolina artists to add to the collection. This is only a beginning in that funds should be increased and efforts to collect for this purpose expanded. There are approximately 109 paintings from the collection already on exhibition in State offices. This year twenty-four paintings were sent to the Department of Administration, Supreme Court, Offices of the Governor, Executive Mansion, Offices of the Secretary of State, Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Department of Human Resources, Department of Transportation and Highway Safety, and Department of Social Services.

E. Mary Duke Biddle Gallery for the Blind

Newspapers and television continue to give excellent coverage on the Gallery due to the interest of the general public in this program. Attendance figures during the two quarters of the year for which we have a comparative record of visually handicapped and sighted visitors to the Gallery are: first quarter - 17 visually handicapped out of 9,700; second quarter - 143 out of 11,000. Five exhibitions were held in the Gallery during the year:

Recent Gifts (July 16 - December 31, 1972)

Antoine Louis Barye (September 1 - December 31, 1973)
Charles Arcier (January 14 - March 11, 1973)
William Artis (March 25 - May 22, 1973)
Charles F. Chamberlain (May 30 - July 22, 1973)

F. Permanent Collection - Building Maintenance and Renovation

We are in process of reinstalling the entire permanent collection to make the Museum more cheerful, more inviting, more interesting as well as to sharpen the encounter between the viewer and the work of art. Areas where we do not plan extensive renovation are being cleaned, painted and reinstalled.

As we examined conditions in our present facilities and evaluated how we could realistically effectuate our programs within the existing limitations, it became obvious that more efficient use of storage and work areas would considerably alleviate some of our more immediate problems. We have therefore cleared, cleaned and reorganized storage and work areas in the Museum building as well as in the offices on the sixth floor of the Highway Building. As an example, in cooperation with the State Library, we sent more than 20,000 over-stocked Museum publications to schools and libraries throughout the State. As another, we gained valuable storage space by clearing out unusable frames and excess building materials. In addition, following a survey by the General Services Division on air conditioning and water seepage problems in the Museum, certain corrective measures - such as the removal of partitions which had been blocking proper air circulation and the refacing of interior walls damaged by moisture - were carried out.

G. Education

By legislative act, the Museum is obligated to encourage on the part of the people of the State an ever-increasing enjoyment and understanding of art. The scope and vitality of the education program are quite naturally definitive factors in how effectively we meet that obligation. While the most basic emphasis will, of course, always be to interpret the Museum's collections and to amplify their significance for the public, our programs must reflect the overall artistic needs of the community and take into account the nature of the Museum's various audiences and their expectations.

The guided tour will undoubtedly remain one of the major services the Museum can furnish the entire State of North Carolina. These tours, provided by the education staff and trained volunteer docents from the community, presently serve more than 30,000 people annually. At present the overwhelming majority are school children. During the 1972-73 fiscal year 27,955 out of 31,535 individuals given tours were in school groups. We will naturally continue to emphasize the school programs, but these figures indicate there is a vast segment of the population which we have yet to reach by this potentially enjoyable and informative activity.

Since the limited education staff cannot possibly meet the demand for tours, central to the effectiveness of this activity is the quality of the training program for the volunteer docents who lead the majority of these tours. A revised training program, including stricter entrance requirements and weekly research assignments, has been in effect since October 1972. The Docent Training program throughout the year included lectures by the Education Staff and by outside speakers, films, and study sessions in the galleries. Seventy active docents participated in the program this year - each docent giving three hours of guiding service per week during the Spring rush of school groups.

Three very successful week-long seminars for elementary school teachers called "Art and Your Feelings" were conducted - one in 1972 and two in 1973. A total of 105 teachers participated in the program. The teacher seminars were held in conjunction with the State Department of Public Instruction and carried two credits toward teacher certificate renewal. The all-day sessions included lectures by the Education staff; improvisation sessions based on paintings in the Museum collection; creative art sessions; and one day in the galleries preparing a research paper on a particular work in the collection. Two series of weekly tours for children were conducted during the summer of 1972: "Tiny Tot Tours" for ages 3 - 6 and "Museum Adventures" for ages 7 - 11. Similar tours are being conducted in 1973 with the addition of workshops geared to "giving the child an opportunity to discover his own creativity." A new In-School Volunteer Program was offered by the Museum to schools of Raleigh and Wake County during the past year. After an intensive training program, volunteers visited the schools. Concentrating on the fifth grade, they presented a classroom slide lecture on the NCMA as preparation for teachers as well as students for a museum visit which was also part of the program.

Due to the lack of an auditorium, proper audio-visual equipment and like facilities, the Museum is limited as to the scope and type of support programs it can offer. Nevertheless, we continue to operate a viable program of lectures, concerts, poetry readings etc. A film series Museum without Walls, sponsored jointly by the Museum and the State Library, was shown in the Archives and History auditorium in September and October 1972. Other programs included five concerts held in the Flemish galleries of the Museum, a series of poetry readings featuring seventeen North Carolina poets, a lecture series "The Interrelationship of the Arts" was held in the spring, and two artists gave lectures and demonstrations of their working methods.

H. Extension Services

For the newly created Extension Service, twelve new graded slide sets were developed for loan to schools beginning October 1972. These slide sets contain written scripts geared to each grade level so that the classroom teacher is able to use them without previous preparation. Using

the paintings of the Museum collection as the basis for study, the content of each slide set includes concepts such as line, color, light and dark, space and form, as well as aspects of art history and art appreciation. A packet of eight 11 x 14 inch color reproductions of paintings in the collection was made available to the schools and the public in October 1972 at a cost of \$4.00 including tax and postage. Over 10,000 slides covering all periods of art history were transferred from the State Library to the Museum for consolidation with the existing slide collection for use in the slide lending services to colleges and schools throughout the State.

Packets of descriptive information on educational materials and services available from the Museum: 600 to teachers; 400 to public libraries

Color reproduction packets: 178 sales, 284 sets

Museum slides, general and graded: 498 sets lent to schools

Museum slides, other lectures: 35 sets lent to schools and public

Slides lent through N.C. public libraries: 16 requests

I. Library

The major emphasis by the librarian during the year was the continuation of reducing the back-log of uncatalogued books in the library. This is in order to make the small, but essential reference collection more readily accessible to the Museum staff and the public.

Cataloguing: 1,272 sets of catalogue cards processed; 570 sets received out of 618 sets ordered; and 875 out of sets on hand remain to be processed

Photographs: black and white prints added: 2,726; color slides: 1,467; color transparencies: 36

Exchange program: three recent NCMA catalogues were sent to 424 U. S. and foreign museums with which we are on a reciprocating exchange program

J. Public Relations

With the reorganization of State government, the Public Information Officer was moved from the Museum to a new departmental Office of Public Affairs located in the Archives and History building. The PIO's duties were expanded to include the North Carolina Arts Council and the Department of Cultural Resources as a whole.

Coverage of the NCMA in all media showed a considerable increase. Among factors accounting for this increase is the renewed interest the Museum has generated with the public through its stepped-up program of activities, as well as the attention focused upon the Museum by the controversy over the site of the proposed new museum building.

Total number of new releases: 144

Total number of newspaper inches received: 12,709

Total number of photographs used by newspapers: 302 (photographs are sent only to a select group of newspapers)

Sixteen sets of 10, 20, and 30 second spot announcements with accompanying slides were sent to 14 television stations in the state

Thirteen sets of 10, 20 and 30 second spot announcements were sent to more than 150 radio stations

K. Research and Publications

In keeping with the Museum's commitments as an educational organization, both the curatorial and education staff have been given increasing opportunities to do research on the permanent collection, recommended acquisitions, and special exhibitions. The Director Emeritus continues his research on the German sculptor Tilmann Riemenschneider. As a result of a personal grant from the Kress Foundation, the third volume of his work on that artist will be published by a Vienna firm in August, 1973. He published an essay on a work in the Museum's collection in the NCMA Bulletin, spring 1973, and one on Johann Adam Delsenbach in The German Baroque: Literature, Music and Art, Austin, Texas, 1972. Other publications include an essay and catalogue by the Acting Director on American Impressionist Painting which was published by the National Gallery in Washington in connection with the exhibition which he organized. The Acting Director also published an essay on American art and architecture in the May issue of El-Majel magazine, a State Department publication.

Two issues of the North Carolina Museum of Art Bulletin were published: Vol. XI, No. 3 and No. 4, in editions of 3,750 and 3,500 respectively. The Calendar of Art Events was changed during this period from an eight-page bulletin format to a single multifold page. Publication of the Calendar was switched from a commercial printing house to an operation established by the Department. Ten issues of the Calendar were published in editions of 3,500. The Department print shop also printed a number of brochures and flyers for NCMA programs. A new edition of the Masterpieces of Art catalogue was issued in an edition of 5,000. Catalogues were published to accompany the exhibitions: 34th Annual Award Winners, 35th Annual North Carolina Artists Exhibition, Robert F. Phifer Memorial Exhibition, and North Carolina Craftsmen, 1973. One or two page printed or offset brochures were made available free to the public in connection with the exhibitions: Recent Acquisitions and Loans, North Carolina Gallery Introductory Exhibition, Noel African Sculpture, and 35th Annual Award Winners. Catalogues prepared by other museums in connection with the Howard Thomas exhibition and the Drawings U.S.A./71 exhibition were sold by the museum store.

Much of the basic research and checking of dates, measurements etc. has been accomplished for an illustrated summary catalogue or handbook of the NCMA collections. Since the original catalogue of the collections (1956) has been out-of-print and obsolete for years, and only the American (1966) and British (1969) schools have been published in a proposed multi-volume set, this handbook is urgently needed. We expect to publish the catalogue next year.

The research phase of the Arts at Black Mountain College project was concluded February 14 and the final report was submitted to the National Endowment for the Arts on May 14. The project was funded by a grant from the National Endowment matched by donations from North Carolina foundations and individuals. The project, which extended over nearly three years and occasioned an expenditure of \$61,400 has certainly been one of the most important long-term research projects in which the NCMA has participated. Plans are now being formulated for the organization of a special exhibition base on the material gathered by the project to take place in 1976.

L. Traffic

There were 285 incoming/outgoing shipments, including a total of 3,912 objects, processed during the year. These included works of art for special loan exhibitions, inter-agency loans, and traveling exhibitions, as well as works on deposit for study or offered for purchase or gift.

M. Museum Store

The Museum Store moved into completely redesigned, refurbished facilities in July, 1972. The entire stock of the store has been inventoried and evaluated in terms of the store's role as another educational tool of the Museum. The emphasis is being directed toward supplementing the permanent collection and to the sales of NCMA publications, post-cards, reproductions and note-paper.

N. Attendance

	Total	Number Given Tours
July - Sept., 1972	14,248	1,532
Oct. - Dec., 1972	20,620	7,027
Jan. - March, 1973	20,690	9,066
April - May, 1973	26,420	13,909
	<u>81,978</u>	<u>31,534</u>

O. Number of Employees and Budget

	Budget	Average Number Full-time Employees
Total Appropriation	\$655,275	40
Administration	157,915	7
Curatorial	107,195	10
Exhibition	13,457	0
Education	63,263	5
Publications	28,015	2
Library	40,410	4
Custodial	80,277	12
Art Purchase Fund	174,625	0

Nearly all programs described in this report overlap in terms of expenditure as the budget and staff are presently set up. For example, the registrar, whose work is involved in nearly every aspect of museum operation--acquisitions, exhibitions, conservation, shipping, etc.--is listed under the library. Therefore, at present these figures are a general indication of the distribution of the total appropriation.

III. SUMMARY

In this report of the activities of the North Carolina Museum of Art during the year 1972-73, we have sought to deal in broad principles and objectives and have developed detailed descriptions of day-to-day operation only where these would be both appropriate and practicable. Some of our programs have been only touched upon, and others, such as the programs carried on in conjunction with the North Carolina Art Society, have been omitted in order to avoid redundancy. With the basic structure here described, and with the further resolution of variables such as the eventual building program and staff development -- the specific implementation of our objectives and basic programs should develop into logical and coherent detailed programs. With consistent adherence to these basic programs and the continuing support of the state and the Museum staff, we expect to be increasingly effective in fulfilling our obligations to the people of the state, to the state's visitors, and to the worldwide community of artists, historians and scholars.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SYMPHONY SOCIETY, INC.

PURPOSE

The North Carolina Symphony Society shall be dedicated to the sponsorship, maintenance, and progressive artistic development of the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra with the objective of maintaining the Orchestra on a full-time and permanent basis.

The Society aims to encourage and foster the development of musical talent in North Carolina and elsewhere, and to provide an opportunity for musical achievement toward which such talent may strive.

The Society furthermore dedicates itself to sponsorship and appreciation of good music.

(Article II - North Carolina Symphony Society By-Laws)

MEANS TO ACHIEVE PURPOSE

Work toward the achievement of this purpose is through the maintenance and operation of the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra. The Orchestra annually tours the state, taking music directly to the people. Particular emphasis is placed on special educational matinees for elementary and secondary school students.

To aid in reaching smaller cities, communities, and institutions the Orchestra is periodically divided into two Little Symphonies and a chamber group.

The annual Bryan Auditions, with cash prizes and solo opportunities, offers an encouragement toward fostering the development of musical talent.

PROJECTS

Joseph M. and Kathleen Bryan Young Artist Competition, April 12, 1973, Greensboro.

The Symphony Ball, April 28, 1973, Southern Pines.

Ten public service concerts, e.g. Cherry Hospital; Goldsboro; Fort Bragg; Veterans Hospital; Salisbury; Forest Hills Park; Durham; Butner Hospital.

Twelve teachers' preparation workshops across the state.

Ten chapter officers' workshops across the state.

Choral projects -- colleges and churches -- e.g. Gardner Webb College; Mars Hill College; Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh; St. John's Baptist Church, Charlotte.

Chamber Players Concerts -- six weeks across the state with over 20 concerts.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

During the 1972-73 season, the various ensembles of the North Carolina Symphony traveled approximately 15,600 miles, visited 78 communities, and presented 169 concerts, of which 82 were special educational matinees reaching an estimated 200,000 students. In addition, thousands heard the Orchestra's evening concerts. More than 500 elementary school teachers attended regional workshops for pre-concert preparation of school children attending student matinees. Awards to five outstanding young artists were presented by the annual Kathleen and Joseph M. Bryan Auditions.

TRENDS AND PROBLEMS

1. Our greatest problem is our short season and low salaries for the musicians. We need to extend the season to 45 weeks as quickly as possible and increase average salaries to at least \$250 per week.

2. Our second great need is a permanent home for the Symphony--rehearsal halls and offices.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND BUDGET

- A. Full time staff -- 11
- B. Musicians -- 65
- C. 1972-73 budget -- \$666,014

STATE ART MUSEUM BUILDING COMMISSION

HISTORICAL NOTE

For historical background relating to the creation of the State Art Museum Building Commission, its composition, its powers and duties and some of its activities prior to 1973, there is attached a memorandum which was prepared and submitted as a progress report of the work of the State Art Museum Building Commission and for the information of the members of the Joint Appropriations Committee and other members of the General Assembly February 14, 1973. This memorandum is headed "Department of Art, Culture and History--Mrs. Grace J. Rohrer, Secretary." It was prepared by Thomas J. White, Chairman of the State Art Museum Building Commission, and submitted to members of the Joint Appropriations Committee of the 1973 General Assembly on the date mentioned.

On February 14, 1973, Mrs. Grace J. Rohrer, Secretary, and members of the State Art Museum Building Commission, particularly chairmen of some of said Commission's committees, and the Chairman of the State Art Museum Building Commission were heard by the Joint Appropriations Committee of the 1973 General Assembly in support of an appropriation of seven (7) million dollars recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission for appropriation by the 1973 General Assembly.

On March 8, 1973, House Bill 595 was introduced in the House of Representatives by Republican Representative Ward Purrington. The effect of this Bill was to repudiate and set aside all action taken to re-allocate to the State Art Museum Building Commission the site selected by the Commission (Camp Polk property) which was owned by the state and to require the Museum to be located in an area near the State Legislative Building. The Bill was referred to the House Committee on State Government, before which a hearing was held for one hour on March 20, 1973. On March 22, 1973, that legislative Committee gave House Bill 595 an unfavorable report. The unfavorable report was accompanied by a minority report, which minority report was adopted by the House of Representatives. On March 27, 1973, House Bill 595 was re-referred to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. That Committee conducted public hearings on the Bill of one hour each on April 4th, April 11th, April 18th, and April 25th, 1973. On May 2, 1973, a further hearing of more than one hour was conducted for rebuttal and rejoinder hearings on the Bill before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

In the meantime, Democratic Senator Bob L. Barker had introduced on April 9, 1973, Senate Bill 708, which Bill was similar to House Bill 595. On May 2, 1973, a public hearing

was conducted before the Senate Committee on State Government to which Senate Bill 708 had been referred. This hearing lasted approximately 45 minutes.

On May 3, 1973, House Bill 595 was amended in Committee to make it practically identical with Senate Bill 708; thereafter, on the same date, House Bill 595 was given an unfavorable report without a minority report attached. Senator Marshall A. Rauch, Chairman of the Senate Committee on State Government, announced that since House Bill 595 which upon amendment was practically identical to Senate Bill 708 and House Bill 595 had been given an unfavorable report no further consideration would be given to Senate Bill 708 in the Senate Committee on State Government.

On May 10, 1973, Senator Bob L. Barker sent forward an amendment on the floor of the Senate for the purpose of amending one of the State Government Reorganization Bills to require the Art Museum to be located at a place near the State Legislative Building. The presiding Officer of the Senate ruled that this amendment was not germane to the Bill and the amendment was therefore lost.

In the meantime, House Bill 1127, one of the State Reorganization Bills, was introduced. This Bill contained provisions seriously affecting the State Art Museum Building Commission as then constituted. Later a Committee substitute for House Bill 1127 restored many provisions which would have been deleted by the original Bill relative to the State Art Museum Building Commission with its original powers and duties substantially intact but imposed a requirement that the Commission should meet at least once each quarter.

Approximately eight and one-half hours of public hearings were held before legislative Committees on the bills which would have repudiated the action of the State Art Museum Building Commission with respect to the selection of the Camp Polk property as a site for the Museum. During the time consideration was being given to House Bill 595 and Senate Bill 708, two newspapers published in Raleigh published many articles in their news columns and published numerous editorials criticizing the selection by the State Art Museum and appealing for support for the Bills introduced for the purpose of repudiating that action of the Building Commission and requiring it to select a site near the State Legislative Building.

The General Assembly appropriated four and one-half (4-1/2) million dollars of the seven (7) million dollars recommended and took no action which changed the site selected

by the State Art Museum Building Commission. The introduction and consideration of the Bills referred to cause a substantial delay in the work of the State Art Museum Building Commission and put its members to considerable trouble, inconvenience and expense.

The Chairman and some of the other members of the State Art Museum Building Commission have had conferences with its architects and others relative to proceeding with the work of the Commission since the adjournment of the 1973 General Assembly. A meeting of the Commission will be held within the quarter beginning July 1, 1973.

Respectfully submitted, this 16th day of August, 1973.

Thos. J. White, Chairman
State Art Museum Building Commission

State Museum of Art Building Commission -- Continued

DEPARTMENT OF ART, CULTURE AND HISTORY

Mrs. Grace J. Rohrer, Secretary

Senate Bill 631, which became Chapter 1142 of the Session Laws of 1967, was entitled "An Act to Create the State Art Museum Building Commission and to Provide for the Erection of a State Art Museum Building." This Act was ratified July 5, 1967.

Pursuant to the Act, three persons who had served in the Senate were appointed by the President of the Senate; three persons who had served in the House were appointed by the Speaker of the House; and nine persons were appointed by Governor Dan K. Moore to serve "until the completion of duties assigned to the Commission." Governor Moore appointed one member to serve as Chairman.

The following named persons were originally appointed as members of the Commission

Mr. Smith Bagley	Mr. Lewis R. Holding
Mr. Hargrove Bowles	Dr. Robert Lee Humber
Mr. Charles A. Cannon	Mr. Thomas S. Kenan III
Mr. John T. Church	Mr. Don S. Matheson
Mr. Edwin Gill	Mr. L.P. McLendon, Jr.
Mr. Gordon Hanes	Mrs. Dan K. Moore
Mr. W. Hanoë Hofler	Mrs. James H. Semans
	Mr. Thomas J. White, Chairman

Two of the original members of the Commission, Mr. Charles A. Cannon, of Concord, and Dr. Robert Lee Humber, of Greenville, are now dead. Mr. Charles Stanford, of Raleigh, and Mr. E.L. Davis, Jr., of Winston-Salem, were appointed by Governor Robert W. Scott to succeed them.

Section 2 of the Act creating the Commission prescribes the powers and duties of the Commission. Subsection (a) of Section 2 is as follows:

"(a) With the approval of the Governor and Council of State and the North Carolina State Capital Planning Commission, to determine the site for the building of the State Art Museum on land which has been denominated as Heritage Square."

Upon investigation of the facts it became apparent that a museum building which would "provide for the orderly growth of the museum collection in the future," besides providing for the "proper display and protection" of the art collection owned by the State, could not be constructed on the land available in Heritage Square.

The restrictive language contained in the 1967 Act as to site determination was brought to the attention of the 1969 Session of the General Assembly. Chapter 545 of the Session Laws of 1969, ratified May 19, 1969, amended the 1967 Act so as to delete the language restricting the selection of a site to Heritage Square. This action gave the Commission legislative sanction and approval in choosing a site wherever a suitable one could be found, consonant with the intent and purposes of the 1967 Act which created the Commission and prescribed its powers and duties.

Among the powers and duties of the Commission are the following:

"To employ architects to prepare plans for the State Art Museum Building, to assist and advise the architects in the preparation of those plans, and to approve on behalf of the State all plans for the State Art Museum Building."

Pursuant to authorization, the Chairman of the Commission appointed the following Committees and assigned their duties:

A committee to interview architects and make recommendations to the Commission on the architect selection.

A committee to visit and study art museums in the United States and other countries, and to report their findings and observations to the Programming Committee.

A committee to program the building to be constructed (that is to say, what the building should contain).

A committee to select a site for the building.

COMMITTEE TO INTERVIEW ARCHITECTS

The Chairman of the Committee to make recommendations with respect to employment of architects was Mr. Edwin Gill. This

Committee held hearing or interviews for architects over a period of several months beginning in January 1970, and concluding in May 1970. Forty-three architects or firms of architects were interviewed. Among those interviewed were some of the most outstanding architects in the United States. Of the total number interviewed, twelve architects or firms of architects were called back for further hearings. Among these were Edward Durell Stone, of New York, and Holloway-Reeves, of Raleigh, the employment of whom the Committee recommended. This recommendation of the Committee was accepted by the Commission and this team of architects was employed. These are the same architects who designed and served as architects for the Legislative Building.

COMMITTEE ON MUSEUM VISITATIONS

The purpose and task of the Committee appointed to visit museums was to seek information beneficial to the State Art Museum Building Commission and its Programming Committee as to what a modern museum should contain. The Committee was asked to consult with architects, engineers, curators, directors and others in the museums visited, relative to their experience in connection with the design, maintenance and operation of museums. The Committee was asked to pay especial attention to questions of how best to provide protection of paintings from fire, moisture, excessive temperatures, theft and vandalism, and to study lighting and humidity, the handling of paintings on loan from other museums and the exhibition of the same. An additional purpose of this Committee was to make observations relative to sites, access, expansion and protection of the environment of the museums from the effects of possible future encroachment. This Committee visited museums in this country in the cities of Washington, New York, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco. Individual members of the Commission have visited museums in a number of other cities in the United States which include Boston, Chicago, Richmond, Detroit, Syracuse, Buffalo and others. The Committee visited museums in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Holland, Germany, France, Greece and Portugal. Perhaps as much was learned by the Committee relative to mistakes to be avoided as was learned regarding essentials to be included.

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMMING

With the benefit of the report and observations of the members of the Visiting Committee, the Programming Committee began its work. In addition, the Programming Committee had the benefit of significant data compiled by the staff of the North Carolina Museum of Art, and the advice and assistance of its Curator and Acting Director. This Committee also sought

and obtained the advice and suggestions of one of the most competent professional consultants in the country, who reviewed the work and conclusions of the Programming Committee. The Committee made a detailed report to the Commission.

COMMITTEE ON SITE SELECTION

The report of the Committee which visited museums and the report of the Programming Committee were available to the Site Selection Committee before it reached final conclusions based upon facts and figures previously accumulated as a result of its own efforts. In addition, the Site Selection Committee employed a professional firm experienced in making analyses of areas under consideration as possible sites. This provided the Committee with outside and unbiased advice and counsel in its deliberations. The firm employed, (Economic Research Associates, of Washington, D.C.), was one of eight (8) nationally known and qualified firms whose credentials were reviewed by the Committee. This firm established criteria and analyzed eight possible sites, all on State-owned land, within or near the corporate limits of Raleigh.

A public hearing was held by the Site Selection Committee under the auspices of the Department of Art, Culture and History. At this hearing the Chairman of the Programming Committee informed the public as to the work and conclusions of that Committee as to what the Art Museum should contain. The Senior Associate of the firm which made site analyses described the site criteria established and the manner in which it determined its recommendation as to the best and most suitable site. All citizens present were then invited to express their views and to give their opinions as to where the museum should be located. Thirty-two citizens expressed their views. All except six of those who spoke live in Raleigh. Seventeen favored the selection of a site in downtown Raleigh; 15 favored the site recommended by Economics Research Associates (the Camp Polk property).

In its report and recommendation to the Building Commission, the Site Selection Committee recommended that the Camp Polk Prison property be selected as a site for the museum. This site was the No. 1 choice of the Economics Research Associates, which professional firm, for the period of two and one-half months, had studied and analyzed all sites under consideration. The State Art Museum Building Commission unanimously adopted the Site Selection Committee's recommendation.

Approval of the Governor and Council of State and the approval of the North Carolina State Capital Planning Commission,

of the site selected for the museum are required by the Act creating the Commission. The action of the State Art Museum Building Commission in selecting the Camp Polk Prison site was presented to and approved by the Governor and Council of State and was also approved by the North Carolina State Capital Planning Commission, as required by law.

Pursuant to Resolution of the Council of State, adopted January 4, 1973, the land comprising the site selected was re-allocated January 4, 1973, to the State Art Museum Building Commission under the authority of G.S. 143-341(4)g, subject to rules and regulations adopted by the Governor with the approval of the Council of State pursuant to G.S. 143-142.

The site selected comprises 164 acres of State-owned land. The site is located on Blue Ridge Road, which forms the western boundary of the land; Interstate Highway No. 40 and the Raleigh Beltline Highway from the southern and eastern boundary lines of the site; Meredith Woods Subdivision is located on the north side of the site. The Department of Correction now occupies approximately 45 acres of this land along Blue Ridge Road, and the buildings on the 45 acres constitute what is known as the Polk Youth Center. The Resolution adopted by the Council of State re-allocating this land to the State Art Museum Building Commission envisions the continued possession and use by the Department of Correction of the 45 acres of land and buildings located thereon as a youthful offenders prison unit "until the possession thereof shall be reasonably necessary for the purposes of the State Art Museum Building Commission..."

This memorandum is prepared and submitted as a progress report of the work of the State Art Museum Building Commission, and for the information of the members of the Joint Appropriations Committee and other members of the General Assembly, February 14, 1973.

OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARY

North Carolina's State Library has seen easier years than fiscal 1972-73. The processes of reorganization of State Government and the Office of State Library combined with the increasing demands for the services provided by the State Library created many new problems and intensified old ones. Federal funds, long a support for library development in North Carolina, were cut back. Neither State or County Governments were ready to take up the slack in order to continue library service to communities across the state. This resulted in an intensified effort to educate the public as to the need of libraries significant progress etc..

Significant progress was made in some areas including legislative recognition of and response to library needs, renewed understanding of the scope of responsibilities of the Office of State Library in relation to all types of libraries and all residents of the state and formal designation of the State Library as official center for information in North Carolina. In such progress there is clear promise of better times ahead.

1973 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SUPPORT

Legislative recognition of and response to library needs was dramatically demonstrated in increased appropriations and in legislation, making it possible for public libraries to receive tax support as necessary expenses of local governments. An additional \$1,000,000 for Aid to Public Libraries for fiscal 1973-1974, a 50% increase, was appropriated by the 1973 General Assembly. Other increases were \$53,652 for service to residents of state institutions such as mental hospitals and correctional facilities and to the physically handicapped including the blind, \$50,932 to expand and improve audiovisual services, \$16,430 to meet minimum requirements for providing genealogical service on Saturdays and \$17,000 for materials acquisition.

STATE LIBRARY AS OFFICIAL INFORMATION CENTER

Another action particularly significant to recognition of the role of the Office of State Library was recognition of it in a meeting of the Governor's Cabinet and Council of State on October 9, 1972 ". . . as the official Information Center for the State of North Carolina." In Governor Robert W. Scott's memorandum with respect to this designation he stated:

"The State Library is the repository of all information pertaining to State government. In addition it maintains a statewide information network which links the Library with all of the public libraries in North Carolina, all

public and private four-year colleges and universities, all public and private junior colleges, community colleges and technical institutes, plus 13 special (business and industry) libraries. Its Inward Wide Area Telephone Service (IN-WATS) links all departments of State Government.

"This network is supplemented by inter-library loan agreements and on-demand service contracts with the major academic and research libraries of the Research Triangle.

"Because the State Library is equipped to provide complete and prompt informational services, it can begin immediately to fill the function as the official Information Center."

Such an official designation and recognition of networking capabilities of a state library agency is a national "first" insofar as we have been able to determine, and it speaks well for the performance of the Office of State Library in rendering services essential to the total development of North Carolina. At the same time it challenges the State Library, to be known in fiscal 1973-1974 as the Division of State Library of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, to yet higher levels of achievement in fulfilling its responsibilities to the state. It is our belief that this challenge will be accepted with traditional dedication and generosity despite influences disruptive of staff unity and morale in recent months.

ANOTHER ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN

A further development giving promise of better times ahead was the creation effective September 1, 1972 of a second Assistant State Librarian position. Established at the suggestion of State Personnel Division staff to assist with personnel management functions and other administrative responsibilities, it was hoped that in fiscal 1973-1974 this new assistant, Mrs. Carolyn Neal Johnson who was formerly librarian of Shaw University where she had some experience in working with Federal programs affecting libraries, might be able to assume administration of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) and other Federal programs relating to libraries which Federal officials believed might better achieve their purposes by being clearly delineated and separately administered from State Aid to Public Libraries. As the year wore on, however, it became obvious that certain factors including the amount of work involved in personnel management and other administrative duties precluded that possibility.

Even so, Mrs. Johnson was active in the Association of State Library Agencies (ASLA) of the American Library Association (ALA) during her 10 months on the staff in fiscal 1972-1973. She represented the State Librarian at

ALA conference in Washington, D.C. (Midwinter) and Las Vegas, Nevada (June). She also participated with the State Librarian at a meeting of the 50 State Librarians called by Acting Associate Commissioner John F. Hughes of the Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources in Washington on March 20, 1973, and was selected by the group to accompany the State Librarians of New Jersey and Wisconsin to deliver statements formulated by the assemblage to Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in whose absence they met with William Howard Taft, IV, to discuss library needs. Mrs. Johnson has been appointed to the Planning Committee of ASLA, and in addition has worked with Indians of Cumberland County, Mr. Floyd McKissick of Soul City and his staff, and representatives of Alexander County Schools, Alexander County Public Library, State Department of Public Instruction and Ms. Jane B. Wilson of the Office of State Library towards federally assisted interlibrary cooperation programs in those areas, plus tracking previously federally funded programs in Bladen, Forsyth, Mecklenburg and Wilkes Counties, participating in operation RAPSKILL, a Library/ABE Project sponsored by Appalachian State University assisted by the Avery-Mitchell-Yancy (AMY) Regional Library and in a Communications Workshop at Roanoke Rapids.

AND NEW STATE LIBRARY BOARD MEMBERS

In the meanwhile, Mrs. Dorothy Waiters Ware of Mecklenburg County was appointed in November, 1972, to complete the unexpired term on the board of Mrs. T. T. Potter of Carteret County who had resigned because of illness. Mrs. Ware as a resident of inner-city Charlotte, concerned with special library programs for the Queen City's inner-city population throughout her preprofessional and professional years on the staff of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, had served as a member of the LSCA Advisory Council. Her term on the board, now to become the North Carolina State Library Advisory Committee, expires June 30, 1977.

The resignation of Dr. Jerrold Orne as Librarian of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill brought another new member to the board in the person of Ms. Louise McG. Hall who as Acting Librarian of the University became an ex officio member of the board for the remainder of the fiscal year. And, there was a further change in the composition of the board caused by the resignation of Robert B. Wilson of Forsyth County because of the pressures of business. He had not been replaced by the end of the fiscal year.

PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

All sections of State Library continued to make progress in a degree worthy of their previous records. The Public Library Development Division despite limited staff performed yeoman service. Ms. Elaine von Oesen, Senior Assistant State Librarian and Acting Director of the division, completed Information Unlimited containing the goals and means of achieving them in North Carolina libraries as prescribed by LSCA regulations. She also met often with regional library directors, the Development Committee of the Public Libraries Section of NCLA and with librarians and planning officials of four

North Carolina Multi-County Planning Regions, namely, "A", "G", "K" and "O", and she developed New Directors' Workshops which were held in July, October and January to acquaint newcomers to the ranks of public library administration with library law, services of the State Library, rules and regulations concerning qualifying for and distribution of State Aid to Public Libraries and federally funded programs.

Ms. von Oesen was the Official representative of the Office of State Library at the Joint Conference of the Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations in New Orleans in November 1972. She served as guest lecturer at the University of North Carolina School of Library Science in September 1972, and at the Institute of Government in February 1973. She helped plan and participated in the Annual Trustee-Librarian Institute which is co-sponsored by the Institute of Government and the Office of State Library and was held in March 1973, at the Institute of Government. In the meanwhile, she has brought honor to the Office of State Library by appointment to the Editorial Committee of the American Library Association for a two-year term, by membership on the Public Libraries Section Development Committee of NCLA, by membership on the Ad Hoc Curriculum Revision Committee of the University of North Carolina School of Library Science, by membership on the Right-to-Read Committee of the State Department of Public Instruction and in other service capacities over and above her normally assigned duties.

Other members of the Public Library Development Division have also contributed significantly to the development of libraries and librarians during the year in addition to which Ms. Nancy O'Neal coordinated four communications workshops sponsored jointly by the In-Service Training Committee, Public Libraries Section, NCLA, for which no statistics are available. 19 of the 28 workshops were directly related to the Special Projects selected by LSCA Advisory Committee and approved for LSCA funding by the State Library Board in the previous year. Ms. von Oesen has called attention to the fact that these LSCA project related workshops and follow-up involved most of Ms. Jane Wilson's time, half of Ms. O'Neal's and some of Ms. Nancy Wallace's and Jerry Brownlee's thereby seriously interfering with the normal work of these Consultants and the Field Librarian. Of the 201 field visits made by professional staff in 74 counties during the year many were connected with monitoring LSCA funded projects with the result that Mr. Brownlee, General Consultant, could visit in only 59 counties and Ms. O'Neal, who gave the other half of her time to editing the Newsletter, could not perform important follow-up work for him in her role as Field Librarian.

11 of the original 13 Special Projects funded under LSCA continued through fiscal 1972-1973. The PLACE (Public Library Action for Children's Education) Project coordinated by Ms. Ann Gehlen under the capable direction of William H. Roberts, successor to Paul S. Ballance as Forsyth County Public Library Director, continued to gain in statewide as well as national prominence and was instrumental in Forsyth County being selected by the National

Association of Counties Research Foundation (NACO) to receive two awards at its annual conference in Dallas, Texas, in July " . . . in recognition of distinguished and continuing contributions of the cause of strong, efficient, modern county government in America."

Ryland E. Johnson, Auditor, assisted librarians in five regional libraries and 11 county libraries with accounting, made five annual audits for small counties and seven of LSCA projects, checked over 300 statistical reports and developed an advisory expertise in the new uniform accounting system for purposes of recommending changes in reporting forms. He also handled such internal matters as the annual United Fund Drive for the Office of State Library.

Cutbacks in funding under the various titles of LSCA adversely affected Special Projects and the Effort Grants to all public libraries. Reidsville in Rockingham County was the only one of three new public libraries to share in LSCA funding under Title II. Two other new public libraries were completed with local funding in Ahoskie in Hertford County and Albemarle in Stanly County, however, bringing the number of new, remodeled or added to public libraries in North Carolina to approximately 60 in the past decade, most of them assisted by LSCA, and many of them sharing also in Appalachian Regional Commission funding. In each instance where new or improved public library facilities have been provided there has been a startling increase in library usage.

Fiscal 1972-1973 saw the Public Library Development Division working closely with other divisions of the Office of State Library and other agencies of State Government as is the case with all other divisions of the State Library. Ms. Wilson, too, served on the Right-to-Read Advisory Committee of the State Department of Public Instruction and with Ms. Wallace served as an instructor for a Special Services Division Workshop on Youth Development for workers in correctional institutions for youthful offenders. Besides that most of the staff of the Public Library Development Division assisted Mrs. Carolyn N. Johnson with the "Right to Read and Right to Reading Readiness Workshop" co-sponsored by the Right-to-Read Division of the State Department of Public Instruction and the Office of State Library in April 1973. This latter workshop brought to North Carolina Dr. Reuben A. Burton, Deputy Director of the National Right to Read Program; Ms. Pauline Winnick, Public Library Specialist, Bureau of Libraries and Technology, U. S. Office of Education; Ms. Shirley Brother, Library Program Officer Region, IV, USOE, and Mrs. Ann Hayes, Director, Appalachian Development Act, Morehead University, Morehead, Kentucky.

Special mention should be made also of two outstanding workshops arranged by Ms. Wallace. The first entitled "Publishers and Librarians: Channels of Communications" jointly sponsored by the Adult and Young Adult Services Committee of the Public Libraries Section of NCLA and the State Library was held at Quail Roost Conference Center in Durham County, March 7-8, 1973, and involved a number of publishers' representatives. The second on popular music was held once at the Public Library of Johnston County and

Smithfield and repeated at the Henderson County Public Library. It was conducted by Mrs. Caroline Saheb-Ettaba, Director of Library Services for Bro-Dart West, and was designed to help librarians select music and recordings to appeal to the widely varying tastes of modern young people.

Ms. Wilson in the meanwhile assisted Mrs. Betty Jean Foust in the planning and production of an LSCA funded film, Helping Your Child Learn to Read, and in preparation of accompanying printed materials to be used with the film. A premiere showing of film and materials was presented on April 24, 1973, in ceremonies presided over by Secretary Grace J. Rohrer of the Department of Art, Culture and History in the auditorium of the Archives and History-State Library Building in Raleigh. Ms. Wilson also continued to serve as North Carolina coordinator of the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey under the direction of Dr. Mary Edna Anders, a task assigned Ms. Wilson by the State Librarian in the previous biennium.

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Mrs. Marian P. Leith, Director of the Special Services Division, reports that fiscal 1972-1973 was another year of rapid growth with an increase of 1,650 new blind or otherwise physically handicapped readers and an increased circulation of approximately 4,000 per month. In order to cope with these increases it was necessary to slow down on some other activities such as the Newsletter, formerly issued quarterly, and the braille newsletter and tape reader's newsletter begun with the title Cassette Chatter. All of which were sorely missed by users of the services of the division.

Even so three major exhibits were handled during the year. The first was presented at the Convention for Retired Persons at Lake Junaluska; the second at the Annual Conference of Exceptional Children in Raleigh and the third at the Fair in Fayetteville. In addition demonstration materials were sent to Home Demonstration Units, public libraries and Community Colleges, and deposit collections were established in several libraries, media centers and nursing homes on a semi-permanent basis while a large collection of braille and talking books were made available as usual for the Camp Dogwood summer session for blind campers.

Mrs. Leith was a guest on two television shows during the year -- the Peggy Mann Show in Durham on August 2, 1972 and the Ty Boyd Show in Charlotte on January 10, 1973. She addressed the Annual Convention of the Tar Heel Federation of the Blind in September, the Business and Professional Women in Statesville in January and the Student Division of the Federation of the Blind in April. She also participated in training sessions sponsored by the Coordinating Council on Aging in Durham twice, in New Directors' Workshops of the Public Library Development Division three times and a Workshop on the Blind Teen-ager sponsored by the American Foundation for the Blind in April. She holds membership on the Advisory Council for the Deaf-Blind in North Carolina and the Round Table for the Blind of the American Library Association

(ALA). She serves the latter as well as the Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries as an officer or member of several committees.

Tours of the Special Services Division quarters on Dale Street in Raleigh have been arranged for such groups as a speech class from North Carolina State University, classes from the Governor Morehead School, new employees of the North Carolina Commission for the Blind, blind groups visiting Raleigh, Secretaries Ragan and Rohrer, and visitors from other states who have had a special interest in innovative approaches to special library services developed by the division.

All of these things have been accomplished despite frequent staff turnover and responsibilities to the blind and physically handicapped of South Carolina by contractual arrangement through fiscal 1972-1973. Volunteers have played a significant part in making this possible by producing 25 braille volumes, taping 38 titles plus various newsletters and state magazines from both states, and working in the talking book collection.

In the meanwhile, library services to residents of state institutions have seen steady development. Fewer direct grants of LSCA funds were made to state institutions than in previous years, but more book collections were selected, purchased and presented to institutions by Special Services Division staff than heretofore. Also, more visits to state institutions by Consultant Charles Fox were made and the services of a professional librarian were provided the Western Correctional Center Library for a two-month period of organizing the collection and training residents to give service.

A special kind of consulting service was given in Sampson County when a group of citizens asked for technical assistance in establishing a library in a field subsidiary unit of the Department of Correction in Clinton. Mr. Fox assisted with the planning, addressed civic groups, selected and purchased the books for the library and gave general guidance to bring this remarkable project to a successful climax.

Other instances of unusual guidance include channeling efforts of the student body drive at Queens College for books for Central Prison and in planning and producing a two-day workshop in Greensboro for the Department of Youth Development in preparation for the special library programs held in each of the eight schools operated by that department and made possible by an LSCA grant. Mrs. Cynthia Wakefield was chief architect of the latter program.

INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

Statistical data for the Special Services, Information Services and Technical Services Divisions of the Office of State Library will follow the text of this report. In the meanwhile the Information Services Division acquired two new sections by transfer from other divisions early in the year. Consultant Services to Libraries of Other State Agencies was transferred from Administration to the Special Services Division and then to the Information Services Division, and the Audiovisual Services were transferred from the Public Library Development Division to the Special Services Division and then to the Information Services Division. There was also brief consideration

of transferring the entire operation of the Audiovisual Services Section to the Dale Street facility, but further consideration of space and other requirements led to abandonment of the thought. Thus, the Information Services Division became the center for all types of services across type-of-library lines.

As for Information Services (Reference and Interlibrary Cooperation) the increases while significant were not so dramatic as earlier. In-house use of the Reading Room, Documents and Genealogy Areas increased by 4,126 to a total of 18,385 users, but total circulation of materials over the desk and by mail increased only 926 to a total of 25,613, and IN-WATS calls increased only 1,762 to make a total for the year of 11,881. There were increases in public library (+976), two-year college, community college and technical institute (+297) and special library (+6) IN-WATS calls during the year, but a decrease in calls from four-year colleges and universities (-365). In the meanwhile locations of materials requested by TWX decreased by 6,403 as a result of having the union catalog available on microfilm at the Office of State Library where 11,212 locations were searched during the year as compared with 7,681 titles searched when TWX access to the union catalog was the only access in the previous year. Inter-library loans from the State Library collection increased to 13,779 (+139 over previous year), but interlibrary loan referrals to academic libraries (+1,229 to a total of 5,720) and to public libraries (+608 to a total of 3,632) helped boost total Interlibrary Cooperation Transactions (materials sharing among libraries of all types) to 18,453.

Reference information telephone calls as distinguished from IN-WATS calls were less than a thousand fewer than IN-WATS calls at 10,864, and calls to the Documents and Genealogy Sections (1,447 and 392 respectively) actually brought the number of information telephone calls received (IN-WATS included) to 24,584 for the year. Information mailed out (including Interlibrary Loans) totaled 27,209 despite a decrease of 1,155 pieces mailed by the North Carolina Information Project which responds to the general questions about North Carolina from school teachers and pupils. Which is to point out that there actually were a total of 70,178 transactions by mail, phone or across the desk handled by the Information Services Division, and that is significant progress and extraordinarily taxing for a limited staff. Just receipt and processing of 21,405 Federal and 3,281 State publications in the Documents Section was a sizeable increase in work load as was personal service to 3,514 genealogy researchers as a result of the addition of Saturday hours in that section beginning the first Saturday of September, 1972.

Services to Libraries of other State Agencies lost Mrs. Dora Zia, who had represented the Office of State Library at the National Legislative Conference in New Orleans in August, as Librarian Consultant in January and Mrs. Eunice Drum was transferred into that position in time to carry on the service to the State Legislature Library and the various other libraries of State Government the section serves. In the meanwhile, Reynold Kosek had resigned as assistant in the section in the fall, was succeeded by Mrs. Gladys Robbins who was transferred to IN-WATS after a few weeks and was succeeded in turn by Mrs. Sandra Dunn in mid-spring. Despite this complete turn-over in staff the section processed 4,561 new titles and added copies on added volumes of

previously cataloged materials in fiscal 1972-1973, and the special Water Pollution Collection of the Public Health Library was completed late in the fiscal year.

The most dramatic increases in the Information Services Division occurred in the Audiovisual Section where the extension of services to other than public libraries more than doubled the number of showings and the audience. 28,322 films were mailed out during the fiscal year. There were a total of 48,311 film showings viewed by 1,437,546 persons. The section was swamped. Three studies of its resources and procedures were conducted in addition to a personnel study, and finally a special team effort involving Mrs. Marilyn Rose, Section Head; David T. Bevan, Division Director, and Mrs. Carolyn N. Johnson, Assistant State Librarian, plus the Audiovisual Section staff, worked out plans to relieve some of the pressures and increase the collection. Service is expected to improve decidedly in fiscal 1973-1974 with the cooperation of users particularly in the schools.

Mrs. Rose planned and coordinated the Motion Picture Seminar held July 25 and 26 in the auditorium of the Archives and History-State Library, conducted a film workshop at Pembroke State University, August 2, attended the 5th Atlanta International Film Festival, August 11-20, the Communications Workshop at the Robeson County Public Library, the AV Committee, Public Libraries Section, NCLA, February 20, Pembroke State University, the Audiovisual Methods and Materials Convention in Raleigh, April 25 and another AV Committee, Public Libraries Section, NCLA meeting at the Granville County Public Library, June 5. Her participation in these meetings and workshops have all been preparation for coping with the increased load of the Audiovisual Services Section in fiscal 1973-1974 when additional demands upon it are expected.

In the meanwhile the Genealogy Section experienced a series of "firsts" during the year. Saturday service was begun as noted earlier, a card catalog of books in the section was completed as was a brochure explaining the services of the section. Several public relations activities were undertaken, and two genealogical libraries were visited during the year.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Technical Services Division performs that background work that makes all other services of the Office of State Library possible. Its goal is to provide fast, inexpensive service to other divisions of the State Library as well as to most of the state's public library systems, and during fiscal 1972-1973 these functions were discharged efficiently despite reorganization, reclassification of some positions and staff retrenchment in the Processing Center.

The print shop, formerly a section of the division, was transferred to the Administration of the Department of Art, Culture and History although the Processing Center priority in using it for card reproduction was maintained and mass production of cards continued at the regular pace. Indeed the big problem in the processing Center was economic. Rising costs of personnel and

supplies and reduced volume as a result of reduced processing funds available in contracting libraries obliged reduction by attrition of the Processing Center staff. Two professional positions were eliminated and a third was reclassified from Librarian III to Librarian II. One and a half clerical positions were also eliminated when they became vacant. Even so the center performed with its usual excellence thanks to the generous attitude of those available to carry on the work. A total of 120,248 volumes, including 3,705 for the State Library collection, were processed.

The Processing Center Advisory Committee met twice at the State Library during the year. Composed of administrators of library systems which contract with the Processing Center, the committee serves as liaison between the center and user libraries and advises the center on policies. Members of the committee are Mrs. Elinor Hawkins, chairman; David Larson, Mrs. Margaret Randall, Mrs. Nellie Sanders and David Warren.

The position of Acquisition Librarian was also eliminated and the Acquisitions Section of the division was headed up by a Library Technical Assistant who has proved that paraprofessional personnel can perform certain routine library functions with great competence. In the meanwhile, the former Acquisitions Librarian was transferred into a vacancy in the Cataloging Section of the division where in conjunction with Ms. Dorothy Grigg all backlog has been eliminated, the 700's have been recataloged, recataloging of the 200's is nearly completed and recataloging of the 400's has been started. Total books cataloged during the year was 8,824 and total documents 23,032, plus 757 added copies and 3,289 books recataloged.

972 periodical titles were subscribed to or being received as gifts during the year. 50 of that number are currently being bound. Also publishers of 103 North Carolina newspapers donate their papers to the library and 8 out-of-state papers are received by subscription. 22 newspapers are kept in microfilm editions. 884 books or periodicals were rebound during the year to restore them to usable condition.

The Technical Services Division continues to compile, edit, type and distribute to State Agencies and North Carolina public libraries the Monthly Acquisitions list of nonfiction titles received in the library. There is evidence of wide use because of the number of book orders citing the list as a source.

STATE LIBRARIAN

State Librarian Phil Ogilvie after recovering from a serious heart attack in March of 1972 resumed his full work load in the late summer of that year. He was one of at least five North Carolinians invited to appear before the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science at a special hearing in U. S. Courtroom #318, Atlanta, Georgia, March 7, 1973, and did so stressing the importance of libraries to the exercise of good citizenship and the contributions they make to that goal in rural America. He also participated

in the organizational meeting of a Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) of which the Office of State Library is a charter member in Columbia, South Carolina on March 9, in a meeting of State Librarians described above in Washington on March 20, and a meeting of the State Librarians of the Original Thirteen States in Philadelphia, May 14-16. George Stevenson, Jr., of the Office of Archives and History accompanied him to the latter meeting. Other than for these meetings the State Librarian has been in Raleigh to be accessible to the General Assembly and its various committees and to assist Secretaries Ragan and Rohrer in getting acquainted with the Office of State Library and its purposes.

Special Services Division

LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND

	<u>July 1, 1972</u>	<u>July 1, 1973</u>
North Carolina Patrons		
Talking Book Readers	5,773	6,273
Braille Readers	371	461
Open-reel Tape Readers	141	150
Cassette Tape Readers	503	779
Large-type Readers	718	1,012
TOTAL READERS	7,506	8,675

Book Collection

Talking Book Titles	5,173	5,862
Braille Titles	2,426	2,790
Open-reel Titles	527	531
Cassette Tape Titles	645	906
Large-type Titles	735	881

Special Services Division

LSCA Expenditures - FY 1973

Department of Corrections

Western Correctional Center	\$10,000 Grant (listening center, furniture, temporary librarian)
	\$ 1,500 Book purchase
Central Prison	\$ 600 Book purchase
Women's Correctional Center	\$ 500 Book purchase
Polk Youth Center	\$ 1,700 Book purchase
Harnett Youth Center	\$ 400 Book purchase
Caledonia Prison	\$ 600 Book purchase
Odom Prison	\$ 600 Book purchase
North Central Correction Center	\$ 1,000 Book purchase
Western Area Field Subsidiary Units (13)	\$ 1,500 Book purchase

Department of Mental Health

Cherry Hospital	\$ 500 Book purchase
Broughton Hospital	\$ 1,600 Book purchase
Dorothea Dix Hospital	\$ 300 Book purchase
Black Mountain Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center	\$ 100 Book purchase
Butner Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center	\$ 800 Book purchase
Greenville Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center	\$ 200 Book purchase
Western Carolina Center	\$ 250 Book purchase

Department of Youth Development

All Schools	\$ 6,900 Grant (special library programs, workshops)
C. A. Dillon School	\$ 2,000 Book purchase

Special Services Division

Department of Youth Development (con't)

Richard T. Fountain School	\$ 700 Book purchase
Dobbs School	\$ 900 Book purchase
Samuel Leonard School	\$ 900 Book purchase
Cameron Morrison School	\$ 900 Book purchase
Samarkand Manor School	\$ 900 Book purchase
Stonewall Jackson School	\$ 900 Book purchase
Swannanoa Evaluation Center	\$ 900 Book purchase
<u>School for the Deaf</u> (Morganton)	\$ 2,500 Grant (books)
<u>Eastern School for the Deaf</u>	\$ 2,500 Grant (books, equipment audio-visual)
<u>Asheville Orthopedic Hospital</u>	\$ 2,000 Grant (books, equipment)

SUMMARY OF REFERENCE SERVICES PROVIDED TO LIBRARIES AND INDIVIDUALS

JULY 1, 1972 - JUNE 30, 1973

	<u>Circulation</u>	<u>* Patrons</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Mail</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Information Ref.	<u>9,923</u>	<u>12,204</u>	<u>10,864</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>23,543</u>
N. C. Inf. Project	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>18,003</u>	<u>18,003</u>
Documents Ref.	<u>1,911</u>	<u>2,667</u>	<u>1,447</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>4,302</u>
Genealogy Ref.	<u>--</u>	<u>3,514</u>	<u>392</u>	<u>1,393</u>	<u>5,299</u>
**Interlibrary Loan	<u>13,779</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>7,150</u>	<u>7,150</u>
**In-WATS	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>11,881</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>11,881</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>25,613</u>	<u>18,385</u>	<u>24,584</u>	<u>27,209</u>	<u>70,178</u>

* Attendance

** Interlibrary Loan/InWATS circulation combined.

DOCUMENTS SECTION:

Federal Documents Received and Processed: 21,405

State Documents Received and Processed: 3,281

CATALOGING STATISTICS

for State Agency Libraries

Period covered: July 1, 1972 to
June 30, 1973

	Community Services	Forest Service	Legislative Library	Museum of History	Museum of Natural History	Public Health	State Treasurer	Vocational Rehabilitation	Commission for the Blind	TOTAL
New titles cataloged 126	44	10	338	27	968	444 * 228 672		600	601	3260
Added copies & added volumes cataloged	7	1	126	46	52	123 * 3 126	2	920	21	1301
Total volumes processed	51	11	464	73	1020	567 * 231 798	2	1520	622	4561

* Special Water Pollution Collection within the Public Health Library. This basic collection was completed late this fiscal year.

N. C. PUBLIC LIBRARY FILM SERVICE

Report of Use

July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

Type of Audience		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Business and Industry	Showings	229	254	432
	Audience	5,791	5,206	9,146
Church Groups	Showings	3,373	4,188	3,388
	Audience	92,207	145,199	95,963
Civic Clubs	Showings	144	155	67
	Audience	3,753	3,722	1,729
Community Groups	Showings	4,581	6,794	8,350
	Audience	142,022	217,320	228,673
Community Colleges	Showings			202
	Audience			6,797
Convalescent Homes & Hospitals	Showings	1,504	1,824	2,270
	Audience	33,662	38,091	45,617
Four-Year Colleges	Showings			416
	Audience			14,375
Home	Showings	900	1,562	3,343
	Audience	10,083	13,774	40,227
Military and Veterans	Showings	58	42	84
	Audience	3,086	1,407	2,877
Preview	Showings	292	392	980
	Audience	827	1,274	4,185
Professional	Showings	264	438	511
	Audience	4,996	8,364	12,200
Public Libraries	Showings	4,543	7,572	9,777
	Audience	133,002	237,651	307,509
Schools	Showings			16,226
	Audience			593,850
Special Libraries	Showings			
	Audience			
State Agencies	Showings			261
	Audience			9,381
State Institutions	Showings	412	496	879
	Audience	15,571	18,451	17,943
Two-Year Colleges	Showings			55
	Audience			1,433
Technical Institutes	Showings			538
	Audience			17,140
Universities	Showings			532
	Audience			28,501
Totals	Showings	16,300	23,717	48,311
	Audience	445,000	690,459	1,437,546

28,322 films were mailed out July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

RALEIGH

July 1972-June 1973

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION STATISTICS RECORD
ACQUISITIONS RECORD

Purchased				Gifts				Restored				Withdrawn				Binding	
ANF	AF	JNF	JF	ANF	AF	JNF	JF	ANF	AF	JNF	JF	ANF	AF	JNF	JF	Books	Mag. Serial
2744	0	0	8	110	0			0				165				201	16
2973	8	0	0	201	85			1				125				536	127
5717	8	0	8	311	85			1				290				737	143
Total Books Purchased 5733				Total Books Gifts 396				Total Books Restored 1				Total Books Withdrawn 290				TOTAL	
SSB J1-De: \$336.11																884	
Ja-Fe: 110.18																	
Total: \$446.29																	

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CATALOGING RECORD

New Titles				Added Copies & Vols.				Recataloging			
ANF	AF	JNF	JF	ANF	AF	JNF	JF	ANF	JNF	Added Cops.	& Vols.
2106	17	3	3	339	3	2	0	2151	2	120	180
2615	13	16	5	408	4	1	0	711	0	21	27
4721	30	19	8	747	7	3	0	2862	2	141	207
Total New Titles 4778				Total Added Copies 757				Total Recataloging 3289			
				Tot. Docs. 23,032							
				Tot. Books 8,824							

Library of Congress Cards - J1-De: \$ 925.10 For Books - J1-De: \$23,435.54
 Ja-Je: 1,105.80 Ja-Je: 27,038.07
 Total: \$2,030.90 Total: \$50,473.61

J1-De Ja-Je Tot.
 303 + 563 = 866
 Microfilm
 739 + 0 = 739
 Microcards
 1826 + 985 = 2811

<u>Microfilm:</u>	Jl-De	303
	Ja-Je	<u>563</u>
	Total	866

Total at end of fiscal year 1972: 12,538 + 866 = 13,404

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

PROCESSING CENTER VOLUMES PROCESSED

July 1971 --- June 1972

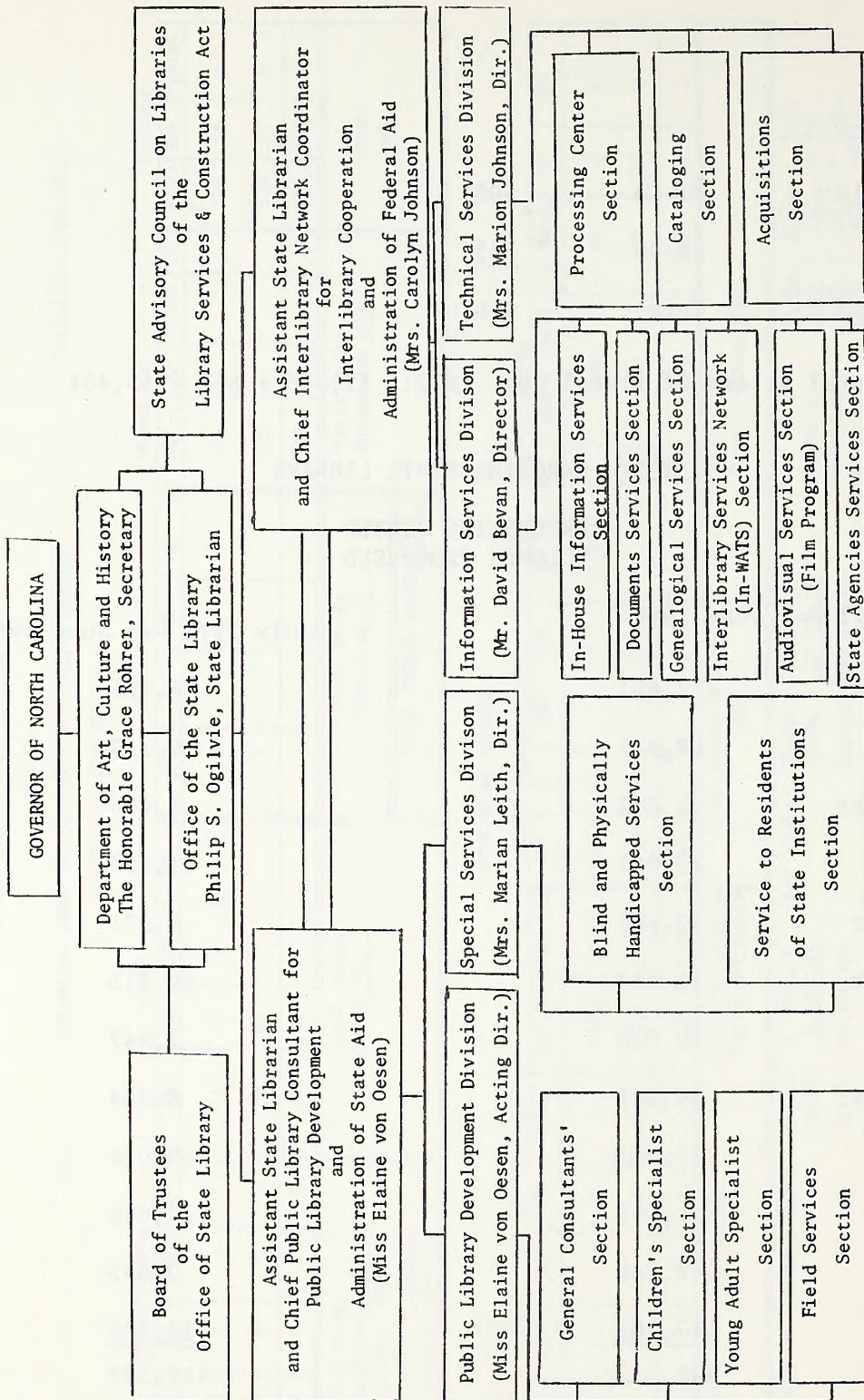
July 1972 --- June 1973

July	7,851	6,765
August	12,911	9,119
September	9,042	8,406
October	12,043	11,100
November	12,289	8,971
December	11,514	10,313
January	10,038	7,947
February	10,501	8,384
March	13,885	9,026
April	14,760	12,418
May	13,286	9,655
June	<u>17,102</u>	<u>14,439</u>
	145,222	116,543

Books ordered for
the State Library
(ordered and billed
only)

<u>3,269</u>
148,491

<u>3,705</u>
120,248



OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARY

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ART, CULTURE AND HISTORY

BOARD

Appointed by the Governor:

Mrs. Gordon Tomlinson, Davie County, Chairman	Term Expires 1973
Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee, Durham County	Term Expires 1973
Mrs. Dorothy Waiters Ware, Mecklenburg County	Term Expires 1977
Mr. John Dayton Winebarger, Watauga County	Term Expires 1977
Mrs. Julian E. Winslow, Perquimans County	Term Expires 1975

Ex Officio:

Ms. Louise McG. Hall, Acting Librarian
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Dr. A. Craig Phillips, Superintendent
North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh

STATE LIBRARIAN - Philip S. Ogilvie

ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN - Ms. Elaine von Oesen

ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN - Mrs. Carolyn N. Johnson

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY TO STATE LIBRARIAN - Mrs. Betsy N. Pearce

1972-73 FINANCIAL REPORT

EXPENDITURES

State Funds

	North Carolina State Library	State Aid to Public Libraries
Salary-Administrator-----	\$ 23,552	\$-----
Salaries and Wages-----	445,424	97,679
Salaries and Wages-Receipts-----	7,053	-----
Retirement Contribution-----	44,773	9,120
Retirement Contribution-Receipts-----	830	-----
Social Security Contribution-----	25,247	4,383
Social Security Contribution-Receipts-----	497	-----
Hospital Benefits-----	5,180	590
Hospital Benefits-Receipts-----	40	-----
Salary Continuation Benefits-----	1,950	258
Salary Continuation Benefits-Receipts-----	42	-----
Supplies-----	3,615	700
Communication-----	42,025	375
Travel-----	3,292	5,960
Printing and Binding-----	10,303	107
General Expense-----	68,148	110
Per Diem and Expense-Members-----	643	-----
Equipment-----	1,350	228
Books-----	85,833	-----
Grants to Counties and Regions-----	-----	1,984,904
TOTAL EXPENDITURES-----	769,797	2,104,414
Estimated Receipts-----	21,556	-----
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION-----	\$ 748,241	\$2,104,414

1972-73 FINANCIAL REPORT

EXPENDITURES

Federal Funds

LIBRARY SERVICES

ADVISORY & GRANT SERVICES:

Salaries-Staff-----	\$ 12,610
Salaries-Temporary-----	4,136
Supplies-----	10,562
Communication-----	6,295
Travel-----	5,875
Printing-----	704
General Expense-----	4,758
Equipment-----	61,075
Grants to Counties and Regions-----	495,849
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security-----	1,796
Hospital Benefits-----	160
Salary Continuation Benefits-----	48
TOTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES-----	603,868

FILM SERVICE:

Supplies-----	3,041
Films and Materials-----	67,365
Communication-----	2,680
Travel Expense-----	307
General Expense-----	359
TOTAL FILM SERVICE-----	73,752

1972-73 FINANCIAL REPORT

EXPENDITURES

Federal Funds---Continued

STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES:

Supplies-----	38
Communication-----	92
Travel-----	1,220
General Expense-----	35
Grants to State Institutional Libraries-----	23,900
Books-----	17,304
TOTAL STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES-----	42,589

LIBRARY SERVICES TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED:

Salaries-Staff-----	5,663
Salaries-Temporary-----	11,514
Supplies-----	8,088
Communication-----	852
Travel-----	936
General Expense-----	783
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security-----	1,349
Hospital Benefits-----	63
Salary Continuation Benefits-----	36
Equipment-----	5,378
Books-----	6,482
TOTAL LIBRARY SERVICES TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED-----	41,144

TOTAL LIBRARY SERVICES-----	761,353
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PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

Grants to Counties and Municipalities-----	127,745
TOTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION-----	127,745

1972-73 FINANCIAL REPORT

EXPENDITURES

Federal Funds---Continued

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

Salaries-----	3,659
Supplies-----	2,089
Communication-----	2,349
Travel-----	217
Printing-----	193
General Expense-----	32,469
Equipment-----	4,732
Contributions for Retirement and Social Security-----	560
Salary Continuation Benefits-----	33
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION-----	46,301

PROCESSING CENTER

Salaries-Staff-----	101,243
Supplies-----	14,615
Communication-----	3,282
Travel-----	216
Motor Vehicle Operation-----	154
General Expense-----	4,515
Insurance and Bonding-----	134
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security-----	14,293
Hospital Benefits-----	1,560
Salary Continuation Benefits-----	531
Equipment-----	54
Books-----	533,868
TOTAL PROCESSING CENTER-----	674,465

1972-73 FINANCIAL REPORT

EXPENDITURES

Federal Funds---Continued

TOTAL EXPENDITURES-----	1,609,864
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS-----	1,489,664
Balance Previous Year-----	\$ 544,800

